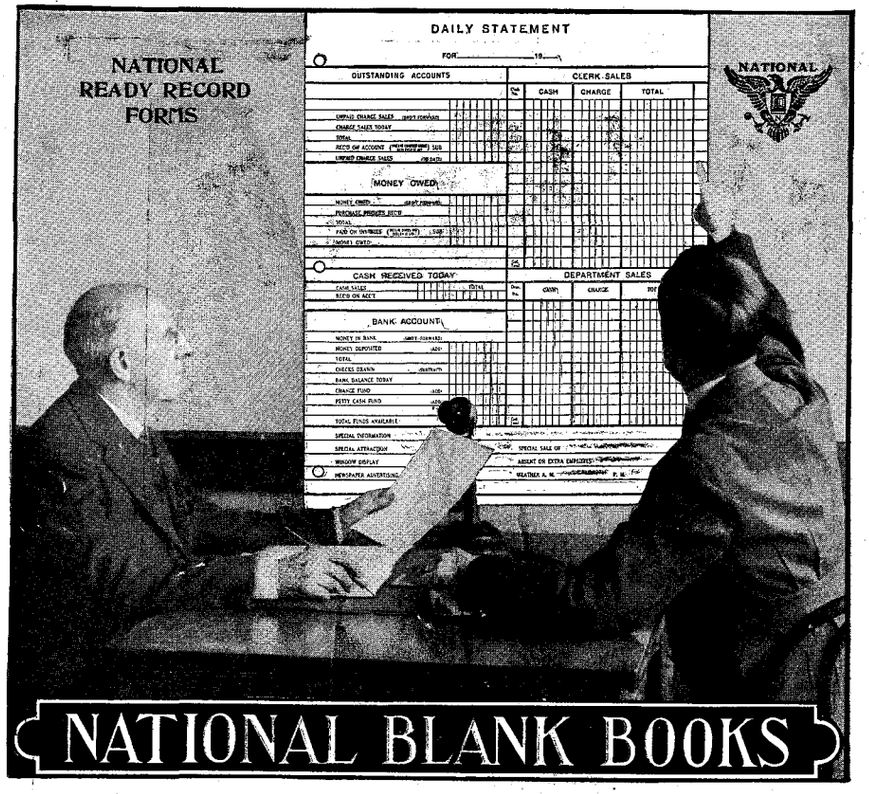



Among the very useful National Ready Record forms are: Sales Records, Expense Records, Time Sheets, and Daily Statements. See your stationer. He can fill all your accounting requirements with "Nationals."

*Send for free copy of "GOOD RULES FOR BOOKKEEPERS"*

**NATIONAL BLANK BOOK CO., 20 Riverside, Holyoke, Mass.**

GENESEO
JAM KITCHEN
DELICACIES

Place your orders now for
FRESH FRUITS JAMS JELLIES MARMALADES HONEY PICKLED PEACHES
In Glass Jars

Also try my Jams in enamel-lined tins. These Jams are prepared in the same careful manner and are of the same quality fruit as those in glass.

Peach, Pear, Plum, Pear and Quince Jams, Orange Marmalade and Grapefruit Marmalade. In cartons containing ½ dozen 26 oz. tins. **$2.50** per carton

Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry and Apricot Jams. In cartons containing ½ dozen 14 oz. tins. **$2.50** per carton

PURE CLOVER HONEY—In glass. 1 doz. 5 oz., **$3.85**; 1 doz. 14 oz., **$5.00.** Also quart and half gallon sizes.

For sale by leading grocers, or to you direct. Write for complete list. Prices f. o. b. Geneseo.

Miss Ellen H. North
Geneseo Jam Kitchen
Geneseo, N. Y.

TEACHERS' AGENCIES

**The Pratt Teachers Agency**
70 Fifth Avenue, New York
Recommends teachers to colleges, public and private schools. Advises parents about schools. Wm. O. Pratt, Mgr.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

**HOME STUDY** (28th Year)
Courses in more than 40 subjects are given by correspondence.
*Address*
The University of Chicago
(Div. X) Chicago, Ill.

**WALNUT HILL SCHOOL**
23 Highland St., Natick, Mass. A College Preparatory School for Girls. 17 miles from Boston.
Miss Conant, Miss Bigelow, Principals.

**SHORT-STORY WRITING**
A course of forty lessons in the history, form, structure, and writing of the Short-Story taught by Dr. J. Berg Esenwein, for years Editor of Lippincott's. *150-page catalogue free. Please address*
THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
Dr. Esenwein Dept. 68 Springfield, Mass.

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR NURSES

**St. John's Riverside Hospital Training School for Nurses**
YONKERS, NEW YORK
Registered in New York State, offers a 3 years' course—a general training to refined, educated women. Requirements one year high school or its equivalent. Apply to the Directress of Nurses. Yonkers, New York.

GIRLS' CAMPS

**CAMP YOKUM, BECKET, MASS.**
Situated on the shore of a beautiful lake almost at crest of Berkshire Hills. Altitude 1,875 ft. Seven weeks. Best of teachers, camp and sport leaders. Catalog upon request. $200 includes all necessary expenses. MARY E. RICHARDSON, 130 Firglade Ave., Springfield, Mass.

**WOMEN Wanted in Banks**
Banks are employing hundreds of women in every department of bank work, even up to cashier. Clean, pleasant work, with men's pay. You can learn by mail. Send for free book, "How to Become a Banker," by Edgar G. Alcorn, Pres. American School of Banking
44 McLene Bldg., Columbus, O.


# The Outlook

Copyright. 1920, by The Outlook Company

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Vol. 124 February 11, 1920 No. 6

THE OUTLOOK IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE OUTLOOK COMPANY, 381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK. LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT, PRESIDENT. N. T. PULSIFER, VICE-PRESIDENT. FRANK C. HOYT, TREASURER. ERNEST H. ABBOTT, SECRETARY. TRAVERS D. CARMAN, ADVERTISING MANAGER

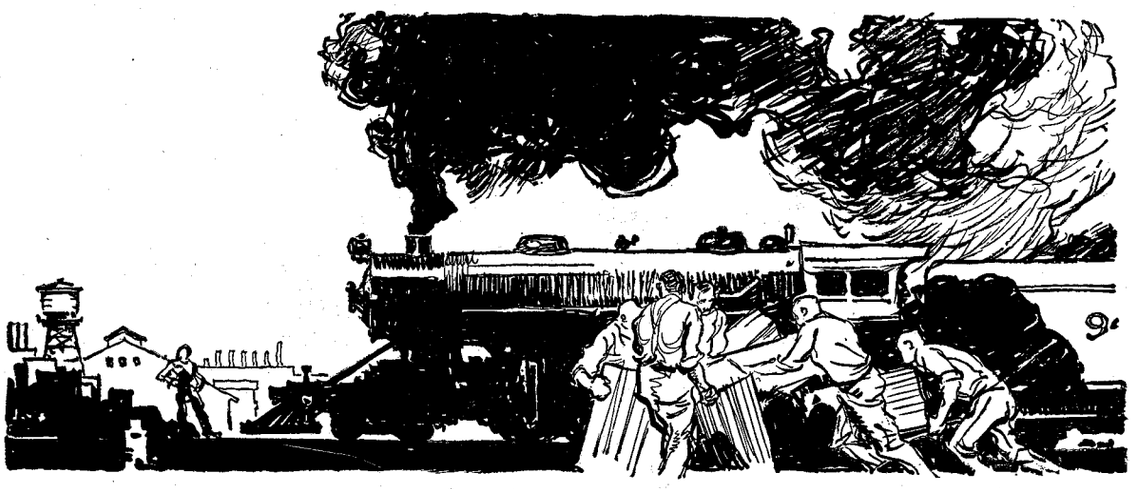
Lord Grey and the League of Nations.. 225
Lord Grey's Letter as a Basis of Agreement 225
Secretary Houston and Secretary Meredith 226
New York's Town Hall..... 226
Cartoons of the Week..... 227
The Polish Grey Samaritans..... 228
American Fliers in Poland..... 228
A Constitution for Egypt..... 228
Hawaii's Centennial..... 229
The Qualifications for the Presidency... 229
The Twelfth of February..... 230
Lest We Forget..... 231
On the Starboard Tack: The Double Peril of Radicalism and Bourbonism at the Helm 231
Knoll Papers: Has Woman Renounced Her Job?..... 233
By Lyman Abbott
Shall We Cut Out the Discipline?—A Discussion:
I—Concerning "Discipline"..... 234
By Philip Prescott Frost
II—Something's Wrong with Army Discipline..... 235
By Stoddard Lane, Ex-Sergeant
An Industrial Court Solution..... 237
Special Correspondence from Kansas by C. M. Harger
Community Civics—A Practical Educational Course in Citizenship:
XIII—The Regulation of Buildings.... 238
By Edith Lyle, Ph.D. With an Introduction by Frank A. Rexford
Current Events Illustrated..... 241
Bookwalter's Renaissance. The Third of Four Stories of the "Y" at War.... 244
By Katherine Mayo
The Book Table:
John Marshall..... 248
By Lyman Abbott
The New Books..... 249
This Week's Outlook: A Weekly Outline Study of Current History..... 250
By J. Madison Gathany
Railways and Sow-Thistle..... 251
By John T. Bartlett
Another Slovak Home..... 251
Financial Department..... 252
What One Professional Man Thinks of Another Professional Man's Profession 256
A Tribute to America..... 257
By the Way..... 258

BY SUBSCRIPTION $4.00 A YEAR. Single copies 10 cents. For Canadian subscriptions, $1.00 additional for postage. Foreign subscriptions to countries in the Postal Union, $5.56.

Address all communications to

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY
381 Fourth Avenue New York City

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



# Carrying a Ton a Mile for less than a Cent

A given unit of any commodity will buy more transportation now than it ever did before in the history of the country. A ton of steel or a bushel of wheat will buy more transportation now than ever before.

WALKER D. HINES
*Director General of Railroads*

Freight rates have played a very small part in the rising cost of living.

Other causes—the waste of war, under-production, credit inflation—have added *dollars* to the cost of the necessities of life, while freight charges have added only *cents*.

The average charge for hauling a ton of freight a mile is less than a cent.

A suit of clothing that sold for $30 before the war was carried 2,265 miles by rail from Chicago to Los Angeles for 16½ cents.

Now the freight charge is 22 cents and the suit sells for $50.

The cost of the suit has increased *20* dollars
The freight on it has increased only 5½ cents
Other transportation charges enter into the cost of the finished article—carrying the wool to the mills and the cloth to the tailors—but these other charges amount to but a few cents more.

The $10 pair of shoes that used to sell for $5 goes from the New England factory to the Florida dealer for a freight charge of 5⅔ cents—only one cent more than the pre-war rate.

Beef pays only two-thirds of a cent a pound freight from Chicago to New York.

American freight rates are the lowest in the world.

*This advertisement is published by the Association of Railway Executives*

*Those desiring information concerning the railroad situation may obtain literature by writing to The Association of Railway Executives, 61 Broadway, New York.*


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# FIRST *in* Retail Delivery

DEPARTMENT store service is the laboratory of retail delivery. Not only is it the most searching test to which a delivery truck can be put, it is also the most sensitive recorder of results.

The operations are constant and exacting. To keep a stream of merchandise flowing from railway terminal to warehouse, from warehouse to delivery depot, from depot to the customer's doorstep, requires unfailing performance daily, hourly, in all kinds of weather.

A slight interruption might throw the whole system out of gear. A small saving in cost or time of delivery is a big item, when applied to millions of packages.

Department stores *must* have the best delivery equipment. Competition compels it. For years they have been testing out all grades and makes in search of the most efficient truck. The weeding-out process is still on. But steadily and surely White Trucks are being standardized in the largest and most important retail fleets. In metropolitan centers they are the very backbone of department store service.

In New York, eighteen Department Stores operate 431 White Trucks; in Pittsburgh, ten stores operate 291; in Cleveland, eight stores operate 120. In all, 224 Dry Goods and Department Stores operate 1639 White Trucks.

Many stores report mileage records for their White Trucks of 100,000, 200,000 and 300,000 miles. Gimbel Brothers say: "Our White Trucks (25) purchased in 1911 and 1912 have run over 100,000 miles each and are still in service. We have compared them with three other standard trucks and have decided they are best suited to our use." Gimbel Brothers now own 78 Whites.

In the White fleet owned by The Higbee Company, Cleveland, one truck has covered 265,000 miles, another 225,000 and another 100,000 miles.

White Truck performance in department store service is so widely and favorably known that it has become the standard for the whole retail delivery field. Comparative records everywhere show that White Trucks *do the most work for the least money.*

THE WHITE COMPANY, *Cleveland*

# WHITE TRUCKS


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# The Outlook

FEBRUARY 11, 1920

## LORD GREY AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

ONE of the first acts of Lord Grey on returning to Great Britain from the United States was the publication of an open letter respecting the League of Nations, addressed primarily to the people of Great Britain, but really scarcely less to the people of the United States.

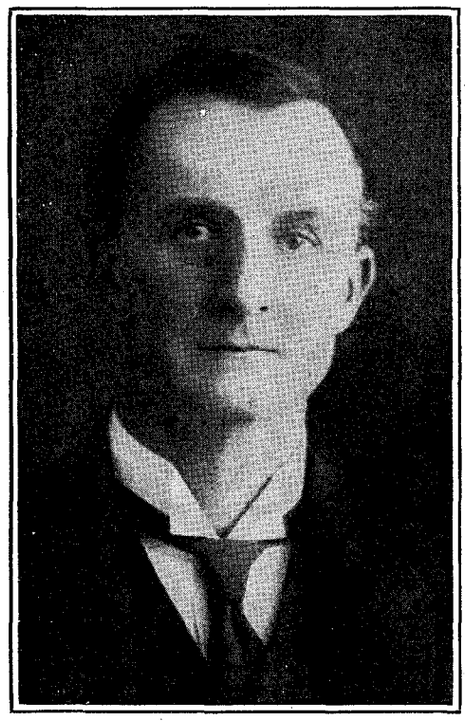
Lord Grey defends the people of the United States from criticism current not only in Great Britain but also among partisans in this country; he affirms the right of the Senate to refuse to ratify the Treaty; he denies that its action is due solely to motives of party politics or to national self-interest; he recognizes the legitimate conservative feeling in America for the traditional policy which has kept us free from entanglements in European politics and the existence of Constitutional difficulties in the way of international action which do not exist in Great Britain. He recognizes the right of the United States to provide against possible contingencies by reservations; and he implies, though he does not explicitly affirm, that Great Britain should have no objection to the reservations which have been proposed. "I do not deny," he says, "that some of them are material qualifications of the League of Nations as drawn up at Paris or that they must be disappointing to those who are with that Covenant as it stands and are even proud of it." And he also declares his conviction that "the difficulties and dangers which the Americans foresee will probably never arise or be felt by them when they are once in the League. And in the same way the weakening and injury to the League which some of its best friends apprehend from the American reservations would not be felt in practice." But—

> There is one particular reservation which must give rise to some difficulty in Great Britain and self-governing dominions. It is that which has reference to the six British votes in the Assembly of the League of Nations. The self-governing dominions are full members of the League. They will admit, and Great Britain can admit, no qualification whatever of that right. Whatever the self-governing dominions may be in the theory and the letter of the Constitution, they have in effect ceased to be colonies in the old sense of the word. They are free communities, independent as regards all their own affairs, and partners in those which concern the empire at large. . . . If any part of the British Empire is involved in a dispute with the United States the United States will be unable to vote, and all parts of the British Empire, precisely because they are partners, will be parties to that dispute and equally unable to vote.

He adds that "we have no objection in principle to increase of the American vote."

## LORD GREY'S LETTER AS A BASIS OF AGREEMENT

WHILE Lord Grey in this letter writes as an individual, not as an official, despatches from abroad indicate that his view has the support not only of the English but also of the French Government. That our readers may see clearly exactly what is the issue left by Lord Grey's letter to be adjusted we must recall to their minds some familiar facts.



VISCOUNT EDWARD GREY

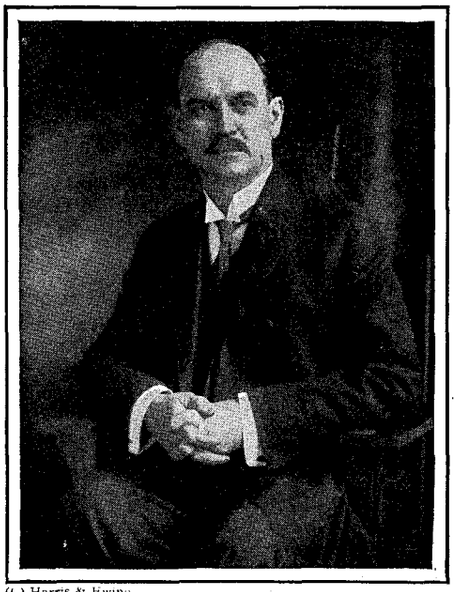
The proposed League provides for a Council and an Assembly. The Council consists of representatives of the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, with four other members of the League to be selected by the Assembly. The *power* of the League is exercised by the Council, and in general can be exercised only by unanimous vote. The Assembly consists of representatives of all the members of the League, though no member can have more than three representatives or more than one vote. Certain duties in the arbitration of international disputes are devolved upon the Assembly, but in the main the office of Assembly is to express and create international public opinion. This is not an insignificant function, since, unless some systematic measures are taken to develop international public opinion, there can be little hope of either international action or international peace. Lord Grey does not ask for more than one vote in the Council, which is the real legislative body. But, speaking for the British people, he demands a vote in the Assembly for each one of its self-governing colonies. They do not demand international *power*, but they do demand an opportunity to express to the world through the League their opinions on the world policies which are in discussion throughout the world. This seems to us a just and reasonable demand. And we doubt whether Great Britain could bring her self-governing colonies into the League if this demand were refused. It is quite as important for the welfare of the world, and, indeed, for our own welfare, to have the public sentiment of Canada, Australia, and South Africa expressed authoritatively as it is to have such expression of the public sentiment of China and Japan or of Brazil and Spain.

The Lodge Reservation provides that the United States assumes no obligation to be bound by any action of either Council or Assembly in which any member of the League and its self-governing colonies have cast more than one vote. A modification of this provision has been offered in the Senate limiting this refusal of the United States to those cases in which the United States is involved or is especially interested. If it is true that Lord Grey represents the English and French Governments, and that they are willing to accept all the reservations to the Treaty which a majority of the Senators think important, it is hardly conceivable that they should refuse to accept the Lodge qualification of America's obligation as it is amended by the McKellar-Kendrick compromise or even without that amendment.

We hope that the Senate will adopt the League of Nations, on the basis of Lord Grey's letter, that the long and complicated discussion of details will come to an end, and that the United States will join the other Great Powers of the world in enter-



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



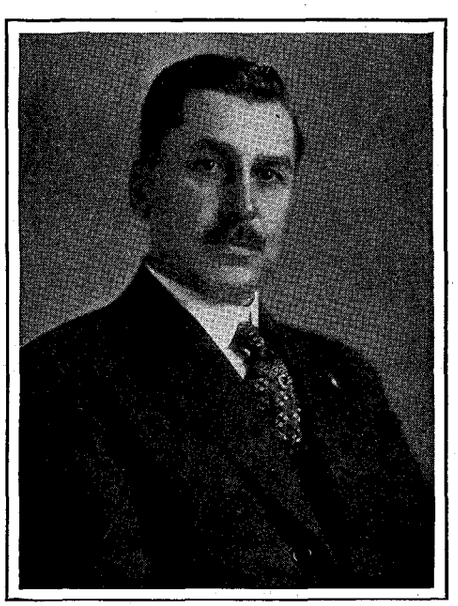
(C) Harris & Ewing
DAVID F. HOUSTON
THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

ing upon this experiment in the policy of conciliation and co-operation.

## SECRETARY HOUSTON AND SECRETARY MEREDITH

THE President has acted cleverly in transferring David Franklin Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, to the Secretaryship of the Treasury, and in appointing Edwin Thomas Meredith to head the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Houston, fifty-four years old and a North Carolina man by birth, took his B.A. at the South Carolina College and his A.M. at Harvard. He took up teaching as a profession, was tutor in ancient languages at the South Carolina College, Superintendent of Schools at Spartansburg, and successively (with the exception of three years when he was President of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas) Professor of Political Science, Dean of the Faculty, and then President of the University of Texas. Finally, for eight years he was Chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis. On March 6, 1913, he became Secretary of Agriculture. During his tenure of office the Department has developed the very useful system of County Agents. As Secretary of the Treasury it can hardly be expected that he will have the opportunity to gain any special distinction. Though he is a close student of finance, having been active in furthering the Federal Reserve Board Act and the Federal Farm Loan Act, one hardly expects from him the creative ability of a Chase, a McCulloch, or a Windom. If Mr. Leffingwell, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, remains in office, as is expected, the Treasury policies will doubtless be what they have been under Secretaries McAdoo and Glass.



(C) Harris & Ewing
EDWIN T. MEREDITH
THE NEW SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

The new Secretary of Agriculture is only forty-three years old. By birth, education, and profession he is an Iowa man. For six years he published "The Farmers' Tribune," and since then "Successful Farming." He has been an unsuccessful candidate for Governor and for United States Senator. He is a Director of the United States Chamber of Commerce and President of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. Mr. Meredith's popularity among farmers is phenomenal; indeed, it has been said that if the Cabinet offices were elective, he is the man who would probably be elected to head the Department of Agriculture. In taking this position Mr. Meredith will occupy a place long filled by another Iowan, a man also of great popularity, James Wilson, who was Secretary of Agriculture during the McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft administrations.

## NEW YORK'S TOWN HALL

THE "town hall" planned by the League for Political Education will furnish the metropolis with a long-needed center for the expression of public opinion and the discussion of great subjects. The corner-stone was laid on January 25 by Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and in the exercises of the day many citizens of distinction and of the most diverging views declared their joy that a new instrumentality was to arise in New York City through which its citizens and those who desire to become citizens may learn the true meaning of the word democracy.

An illustration of the extremes of

(C) Keystone View Co.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, JR., LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF A NEW YORK CITY "TOWN HALL"

views among supporters of freedom of discussion was seen when Bishop Burch denounced "parlor anarchists," while Rabbi Wise praised the League's policy of hearing both sides and suggested that it would have been a good thing if a branch of the League for Political Education had been started at Albany before the suspension of the Socialist Assemblymen.

The new "town hall," which is to be in the heart of the city, in West Forty-third Street, not far from Broadway, will be a worthy edifice, architecturally speaking; it will seat about seventeen hundred people, and although this seems a little small for the general purpose, the League has plans for dividing the membership into sections which will hold meetings on alternate days.

The "town hall" will be not merely for the use of the League, but of many other organizations interested in public

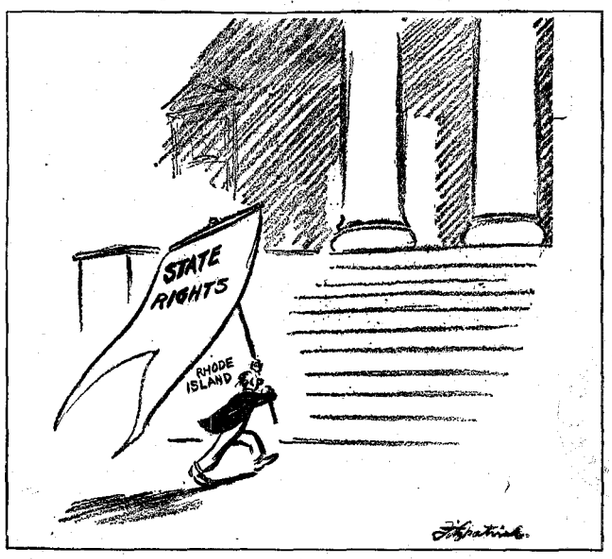
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

*Bushnell for the Central Press Association*

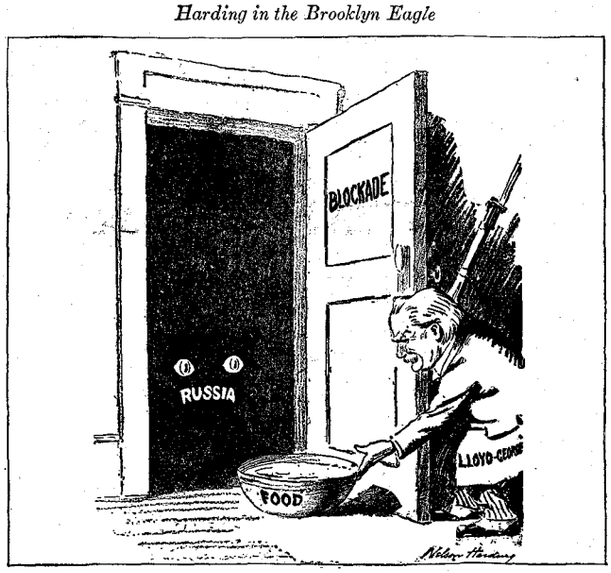
THE DUTCH BLOCKADE

*Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch*



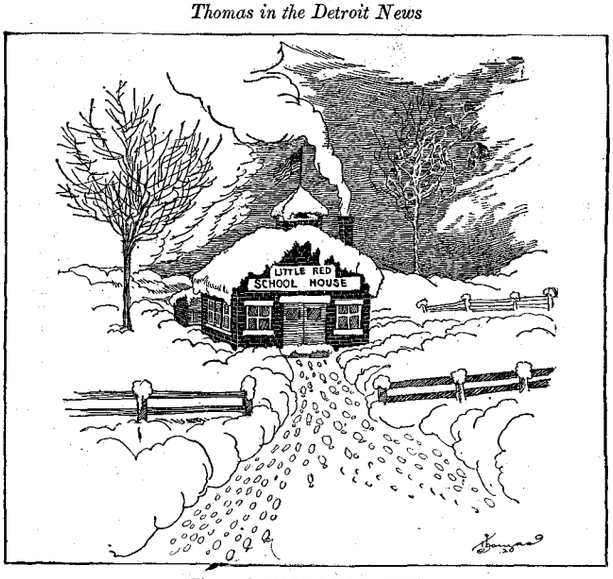

"A banner with this strange device" [to fight prohibition]

*Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle*



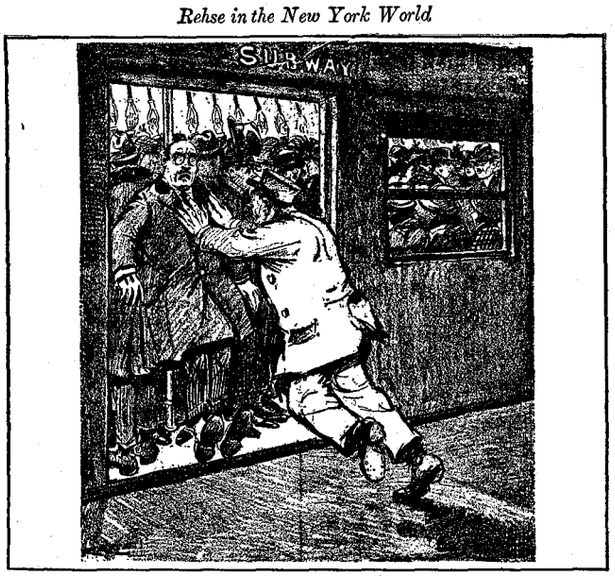

"KITTY, KITTY—NICE KITTY!"

*Thomas in the Detroit News*




THE ANTIDOTE FOR REDS

*Rehse in the New York World*




"BE CHEERFUL AND AVOID CROWDS"

*Spencer in the Omaha World-Herald*

Navy Official—"Well, well! I see Rear-Admiral Sims called in my absence!"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

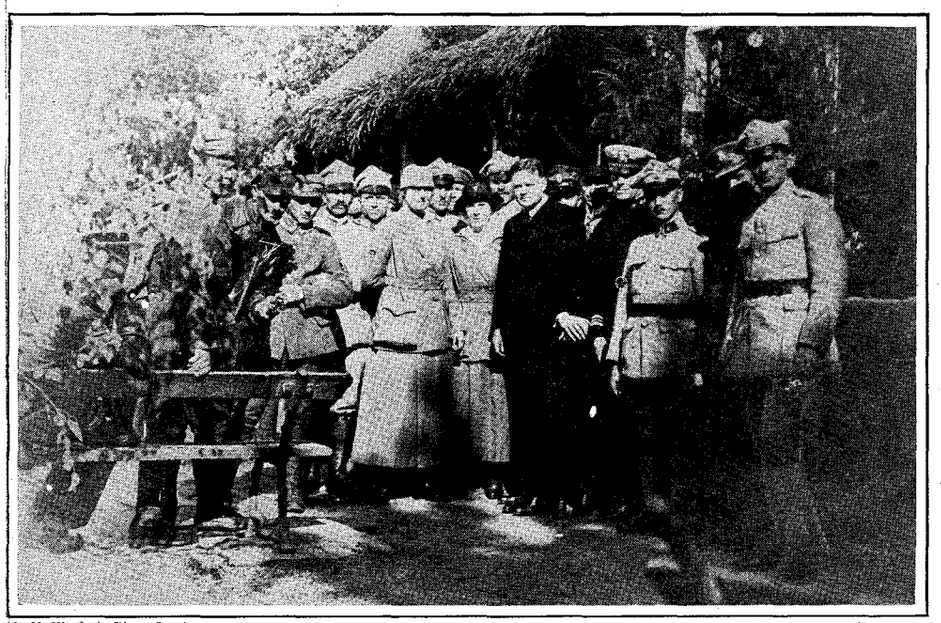
affairs, and its use will be given free to such organizations as a gift to aid education in citizenship. Large gifts have already been made toward meeting the expense, and a campaign for further funds will be carried on by a committee, of which Dr. Robert E. Ely, of 17 West Forty-fourth Street, is an active member.

### THE POLISH GREY SAMARITANS

To any one despairing of what the immigrant has done for America or what America has done for the immigrant, the example of the Polish Grey Samaritans comes as a bright gleam of hope. These young women, either born in the old country themselves or the daughters of foreign-born parents, have responded to the call of their country in its need and have gone back to show their people how to help themselves and to bring to them the ideas and ideals which America has given them. They are now the only trained social workers in Poland. Already, in the few months they have been there, they have established ten soup kitchens in Warsaw and have set in motion the machinery for a welfare system in that city and in many of the other towns of Russian Poland.

The initiative for this organization came from the Young Women's Christian Association, which sent out an appeal to all girls of Polish origin to offer themselves in their country's service. Three hundred girls immediately volunteered, and it was only by a very careful preliminary weeding out that ninety were chosen to take a course at the International Institute in New York which would give them a grounding in social work. After three months' study, the first twenty of these girls sailed for Poland under the chaperonage of three Association secretaries, and had the unique experience of being the first unit of women to cross Germany into "Free Poland." Since then a second unit has sailed, who will carry on the work in the country districts of Russian Poland.

The Polish Government has immediately adopted its American daughters. Every effort has been made to facilitate their work, and these girls—some of them barely out of their teens—are in demand all over Poland to establish welfare work and to guide the methods of relief that the Government is trying to organize. By arrangement with the Young Women's Christian Association the expense and the salaries will be paid out of the Polish treasury after the girls have been over three months. The funds for the course given in New York, the transportation, and the allowances for the first three months come from the Association.



(C) Y. W. C. A. Photo Service

OPENING OF Y. W. C. A. HEADQUARTERS IN WARSAW—CENTER OF POLISH GREY SAMARITAN WORK

### AMERICAN FLIERS IN POLAND

War may be over, but fighting is still going on. From the Baltic provinces to the very frontier of Rumania, along a line marked by Dwinsk, Pinsk, and Minsk, a front about six hundred miles long, stands the gray army of Poland guarding Western civilization against Bolshevik terrorism.

The soldiers are tired, their coats shabby, their shoes worn out. Most of the time they are hungry, and the cold northern winds chill their unprotected bodies to the marrow of their weary bones. But Polish patriotism is keeping their hearts warm, and they are bound to realize the importance of the duty they are accomplishing. On their banners is inscribed the proud motto of Poland: "For Our Liberty and Yours."

In the ranks of that army, however, are men whose equipment is up-to-date, whose uniforms are new. These men do not speak Polish. Their looks betray their foreign origin. They knew, and perhaps even now know, little about Poland's glorious past, but they remember what they were taught in their school days in America, that, in the hour of America's need, Poland sent her sons, among them Kosciuszko and Pulaski, to battle and to die "for our liberty and yours."

These strangers are members of the Kosciuszko Escadrille, *American* fliers, veterans of the World War, victors over the Germans in many an aerial encounter, repaying at the risk of their own lives America's debt of gratitude toward Poland.

Major Fauntleroy and Captain Macgrew Cooper are in command of the Kosciuszko Escadrille. They have refused, for themselves and their men, offers of higher wages than those received by their brother officers of the Polish Army; the premiums to which they are entitled they divide, of their own accord, among their Polish companions in arms. They have nothing to gain and everything to lose, but they find it worth while to remain at the post, living or dying for an ideal.

Another similar escadrille is being formed here in the United States through the efforts of a well-known American flier, Paul Baer. More Americans will be going soon "over there" to Poland, the barrier against Bolshevism and Teutonism alike.

Thus in these days of so-called commercialism, gratitude is not a dead letter; romance and chivalry still exist.

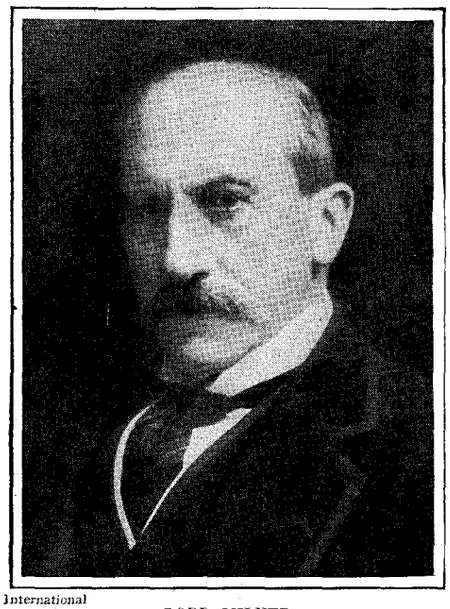
### A CONSTITUTION FOR EGYPT

Some critics have suspected that English control of Egypt means a suppression of that nation's self-conscious individuality.

An epoch-making event proves the contrary. Said Earl Curzon, British Foreign Minister, the other day: "It is not to be thought that a race like the Egyptian, possessing in its upper ranks a high culture and historic memories, should be content with a rule of passive subordination in the administration of their country." With regard to the desire of the Egyptians to participate in ever-increasing degree in their government, he added: "We recognize the legitimacy of these aspirations, and we desire to provide for their satisfaction."

As a proof, the British Government proposed preliminary studies for a Constitution for Egypt. They are being undertaken by a mission headed by Viscount Milner, England's foremost authority in colonial affairs. "Lord Milner's mission is not going out to Egypt with a Constitution in its pocket," re-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



International

LORD MILNER

marked Lord Curzon in announcing the forthcoming event to Parliament; "it intends to consult all parties before it even forms an opinion." This was confirmed as follows in the statement of Lord Allenby, British Special High Commissioner to Egypt, in his proclamation to the Egyptian people:

> The policy of Great Britain in Egypt is to preserve autonomy . . . under British protection, and to develop a system of self-government under an Egyptian ruler.
>
> The object of Great Britain is to defend Egypt against all external danger and the interference of any foreign Power, and at the same time to establish a Constitutional system in which, under British guidance as far as may be necessary, the Sultan, his Ministers, and the elected representatives of the people may, in their several spheres and in an increasing degree, co-operate in the management of Egyptian affairs.
>
> His Majesty's Government has decided to send to Egypt a mission which has as its task to work out the details of a Constitution.

International

GENERAL ALLENBY

Whatever Great Britain's imperial interest in Egypt, the first interest of the British there, they assert, is "Egypt for the Egyptians." To the allegations that British officials do not put first the interests of that country, that they take no great interest in the natives, and that the British Government has not sent a uniformly high class of officials to Egypt, little attention, we think, may be paid; the facts show the contrary. In harmony with Lord Curzon's assertion, "Egypt is, of course, primarily an Egyptian interest; the good government and prosperity and happiness of its people are the first consideration," the efforts of Lord Cromer and other great British proconsuls prove, we believe, the sincerity of Lord Curzon's words.

England has rehabilitated the magnificent agricultural possibilities in the Valley of the Nile, always a guaranty of Egyptian wealth. She has raised the Fellahîn—the lowest rank of the people—as well as all of the Egyptian population, not only materially but morally to a far better condition than they ever have been. Finally, England has practically stamped out both local and national maladministration. She will now crown these achievements by establishing a Constitution for the Egyptian people.

### HAWAII'S CENTENNIAL

THE United States, Great Britain, and Holland are to unite this year in commemorating the tercentenary of the Pilgrim Fathers' landing on Plymouth Rock. Two centuries after that landing a pioneer company of their descendants sailed from Boston to carry on the Pilgrims' work, and landed at Honolulu April 19, 1820, after a voyage of one hundred and sixty-four days around Cape Horn.

In view of what that work has grown to, Hawaii is now preparing to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the landing of these missionaries by a series of spectacles illustrative of the old and the new Hawaii. "The Friend," established by the missionaries at Honolulu and now in its eighty-ninth year, the oldest newspaper west of the Rockies, informs us that Hawaii's history will be expressed scenically through pageant, tableaux, and float representations, together with telling addresses emphasizing the past and the call of the future in the spheres of religion, education, civics, and industry.

The native Hawaiian seemed till lately doomed to extinction. The "Hilo Tribune," quoted by the "Friend," tells us that he is now waking up, adjusting himself to new conditions, and becoming an active factor in the life of modern Hawaii.

## THE QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE PRESIDENCY

OF the various candidates for the Presidential nomination, some have strong support in party organizations; but so far only two have strongly appealed to the imagination of the people throughout the country. Wholly apart from any organized effort, there has been for some time in all sections of the Nation a spontaneous support of Leonard Wood. And equally independent of any organized effort is the more recent, but more dramatic, expression of sentiment for Herbert Hoover. Indeed, the support of these two candidates for the nomination has been that of people primarily not party leaders and workers. In the case of the boom for Herbert Hoover the extraordinary aspect has been his supporters' indifference to his past party affiliations. The New York "World," known as almost a semi-official organ of the present Democratic Administration, has promised its support of Mr. Hoover whether he is nominated on a Republican, a Democratic, or an Independent ticket.

It is evident that for the time being the people, in thinking of Presidential candidacies, are looking for men with personality, with what may be called a publicly recognized character, with personal and temperamental distinction. It is noteworthy that the two men who just now seem to seize the public fancy are both men of recognized idealism, and at the same time with record of success as doers, as men of achievement.

No other public office in the world calls for the exercise of so many diverse qualifications, for such stability of character, for such individuality coupled with sensitiveness to public opinion, as the Presidency of the United States.

An autocrat to be successful needs to be only of that disposition that willingly exercises authority without responsibility to any man or men; while the President, who has the authority which few autocrats equal, must exercise that authority under conditions which render him strictly accountable to the people.

A prime minister in a parliamentary government should be sensitive to public opinion, and particularly the opinion of his associates; but he has no such authority as that which the President of the United States exercises.

It may be said that the President is a short-term elected king, who acts as his own Prime Minister. He is President of all the people, and, indeed, is the only man in the active affairs of the government—executive, legislative, or judicial—who is the representative of all the people. He is a symbol of the Nation as a person. In some respects loyalty to the Nation means loyalty to him. Englishmen

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

would never consider that patriotism required a citizen to stand by the Prime Minister; but Americans recognize at once that there is reason in demanding of the citizen in crucial times that he stand by the President. But in addition to this the President is also the leader of his party. He has to accept, as inevitable, partnership with men not of his own choosing by virtue of the fact that they are in places of responsibility and power in the party that put him into office. It is not possible for the President to know everybody, and therefore he must make his appointments on the recommendation of others, and those recommendations circumstances compel him to receive from party leaders. Even if a President would divest himself of this political phase of his function, he could not. It is inherent in our form of government.

The President should be a *statesman;* that is, he ought to be able to see the problems both in domestic and in foreign policy in relation to the very large interests of the Nation and in relation to the historic tendencies of the Nation and of the world of nations. The King does not need to be a statesman; and even a Prime Minister may not be a statesman if the times are not particularly acute, for he can be turned out and a statesman put in his place at a week's notice. But a President should be a statesman, for he is in office for a term of years and is unremovable, and there is no knowing at what moment an entirely new question may arise of foreign policy or of domestic concern that will require the widest vision and understanding.

The President must be an *executive;* that is, he must be willing to assume immeasurable responsibility, must be a judge of men, must be able to inspire loyalty, must have the ability to commit himself to quick and sure decisions, must have the capacity for understanding details and the self-restraint generally to ignore them, and he must know how to trust his subordinates and inspire in them self-trust.

The President should have either *legislative experience* or in some way an *understanding of legislative methods and procedure.* This legislative knowledge is desirable not only because the President must recommend legislation, but because he must be constantly counseling with members of the legislative branch. Under some circumstances, where the President comes into office with very great prestige in his party, he may manage very well without this experience, but such success as is gained in this way is likely to be temporary.

The President should have a certain kind of *judicial capacity*, though it is better if he does *not* have the *judicial temperament.* He has few cases to decide on evidence such as a court of law requires, but those few cases are of the utmost importance.

It is desirable that the President be a *good speaker or a good writer* or both, because he is a steward who has to give an account to those whose authority he holds in trust. He must know how to appeal to the public if he is going to be a great President.

And the President must be a *political leader.* He may have all the other qualifications, he may be an excellent business man, a remarkable manager, a great executive, an experienced legislator, a good judge of men and of problems, and an effective speaker and writer; but if he has not had political experience he is not likely to succeed; in fact, he is likely to fail. Unless the President can hold his party together he cannot carry his policies through. He must know the difference between a boss and a political leader. He must be able to manage the boss and to profit by consultation with the political leader. He must have that political training that enables a man to work through an organization with many of whose members and with some of whose leaders he is not in sympathy. He must know when and how to subordinate his own will to the will of the group which has been responsible for placing him in office. He must recognize the continuity of his party's history and must be able to adjust himself to the tendency of that party as well as to adjust the tendency of the party to his own sense of responsibility and his conscience. This in some respects is the most difficult part of the President's function. It is a part that often makes it difficult for him to be effective and at the same time representative of the whole Nation.

Among the Presidents of the United States it would be easy to name several who gained distinction in spite of the fact that they lacked one or more of these qualifications; and it would be very difficult to name any who excelled in them all. Nevertheless in choosing a man for the Presidency the voters of the Nation should bear these qualifications in mind. In more than one instance the Nation has suffered because the President for the time being, though otherwise highly qualified, was defective in one respect.

Because of the fact that the President unites in his person leadership of the Nation and leadership of a political party, the voters should consider not merely the personal qualifications for a candidate for the Presidency, but also his political experience and his political associations. When a voter casts his ballot in the primary for his candidate for his party's nomination to the Presidency, he should keep in mind the fact that when he votes for a President he votes for a party also.

## THE TWELFTH OF FEBRUARY

HOLIDAYS in honor of National characters are not merely occasions for recreation, but are reminders of the men who have qualities that the Nation itself desires to incorporate in its own character. Americans celebrate Lincoln's birthday because they regard Lincoln as a man who set an ideal for all Americans to follow. It is well, therefore, to recall at this time certain of those fundamental qualities of Abraham Lincoln which gave him this eminence.

To this end we may apply the words of Micah which Theodore Roosevelt was wont to use as a test of character: "And what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" In this we may find a key to Lincoln's success. It is to this principle of living that he fitted his life.

To do justly is often difficult because it is not always possible to know certainly what is just. Among the peculiar difficulties with which Lincoln had to deal in 1861 was that of choosing the right general. In the first months McClellan, immaculate, energetic, better at building an army than at using it, drilled and drilled and redrilled his troops, while the country groaned and found fault with the man who was responsible for McClellan's appointment. Nevertheless, Lincoln left McClellan in command. He had made the appointment, he had promised his support and his confidence to his appointee, and if he were to act justly he had to give him a chance. Dissatisfied as he was, quite as dissatisfied as the country, he gave McClellan his chance, a long chance, and bore the storm of criticism against himself in silence. Then, when McClellan had had his chance, Lincoln was as quick to act justly for the country. Later in the war, when his confidence was better placed but the criticism in some respects equally stringent, he adhered to the principle of acting justly by keeping Grant in authority until Grant proved that the President's confidence was warranted.

To love mercy seems to be easy, but it is not always easy to have that love of mercy that withstands such pressure as was brought to bear upon Lincoln in the name of military discipline. There are many stories recounting Lincoln's love of mercy. If there were any possible loophole through which he could escape signing the death warrant of a boy, he found his way through. One boy so saved was later found dead on the field of Fredericksburg, and next to his heart a photograph of the President across which he had written, "God bless Abraham Lincoln." Lincoln's mercy was not the mushy sentimentalism that condones brutality and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

malice. The men he saved were not brutes, but at the worst weaklings. And Lincoln's love of mercy led him to spare the feelings of others. On the night of Lee's surrender at Appomattox Lincoln was surrounded by friends, and after the band had played many National airs he looked toward the bandmaster and suggested, "Play 'Dixie' now. It's ours."

To walk humbly with God is difficult except for those who have acquired the habit of humility. In an essay on Humility and Self-Confidence Hugh Black says, "Humility is a thing of the spirit, and cannot be put on like a cloak." Lincoln's very self-confidence was due to his humility. He had "lain helpless at the feet of God," and therefore he had risen with strength to endure with patience and with humor. Indeed, Lincoln's humor was a part of his humility. No vainglorious, self-centered, pompous man could have opened Cabinet meetings by reading extracts from Artemus Ward. No man without that genuine humility that is essential to greatness could have written Lincoln's Gettysburg speech. On that occasion he was to follow the oratorical Everett. He did not attempt to compete with the man who had great reputation for his rounded periods. Instead he wrote a simple speech, jotting it down as he traveled, but working it over and making it as perfect as he could. When Everett's oration was ended amid applause, Abraham Lincoln, tall, gaunt, rose, and said in a few minutes what he had to say. At the conclusion there was silence. Slowly he sat down, thinking he had done what he had feared he might do—that he had disappointed the people. He had no idea that he had produced one of the classics in the literature of English-speaking peoples.

It may be that America will go through trials even more severe and testing than those of the past; but America will endure as long as she holds as an ideal American this man Abraham Lincoln, who did justly, loved mercy, and walked humbly with his God.

## LEST WE FORGET

WE give the following letter a place in our editorial pages because it expresses so effectively a message to fathers and mothers that we desire to make it our own message:

> As I have read recently of the many bodies which may be brought back to this side, and of the permission which the French Government has given to move twenty thousand, the ghastliness of it grows on me. I have watched the papers and magazines in eager hope that some one of influence would try to change the mistaken conception of death which so many who have lost their boys in the war seem to have.
>
> I was a canteen worker at Romagne, where the Argonne Cemetery is located, during those days when a thousand bodies a day were being brought in from isolated graves and small cemeteries all over the Meuse-Argonne front. Many of the bodies were badly decomposed and some, of course, were mutilated at the time of death. There were ten thousand American soldiers who worked faithfully in locating those graves through fields and in the Argonne where the underbrush was thick and deep, and in bringing the bodies in for reburial. The heat of those June days, the long hours on the road during transportation, the inspecting of the bodies and the reburying, which often lasted well into the night, took heroism as great and real, I believe, as during the war—for there was no adventure and conquest in that work. And they left our dead buried in a beautiful cemetery—a cemetery which lies on a gradually sloping hill. Thousands of straight, straight rows of white crosses follow up that hill and disappear over its crest. Why can't we honor those dead bodies by letting them remain together in that beautiful spot in the heart of the American battlefront? Why should they be dug up, loaded into box cars, packed into the steerage of an ocean liner, and inspected in their present state when they reach this side? For how can such procedure bring comfort to any parent or friend?
>
> I wish every one might remember that, wherever they lie, they are in God's keeping.
>
> Roosevelt set a wonderful example by leaving Quentin's body in France, but the people in our country need you and other of his friends to repeat the same message which that act expressed.
>
> R. P. C.

Is there no better way of keeping alive the sacred memory of our soldier boys than by freighting the moldering bodies to America and following the procession of our living soldiers with a gruesome procession of our coffined dead? Wholly righteous is the desire to do them honor, to keep alive their memories, to hand down to future generations their names and some memorial of their services. Our fathers laid down their lives to win liberty for America; their sons laid down their lives to give liberty to the world, and in the great renunciation they received the gift of life eternal. Is it only their wounds, their ebbing life, their death and burial that we wish to remember? Or is it their loyalty to liberty and justice, their faith in God and in their fellow-men, their dedication of themselves in Christlike self-sacrifice for another land than theirs and for a people that were no kin to them? Every town from which heroes of freedom have gone forth never to return should put up a stone, and upon it engrave their names and some simple inscription bearing witness to their service and their sacrifice.

> All you had hoped for, all you had you gave
> To save mankind — yourselves you scorned to save.

Individual graves of individual soldiers will by the next generation be forgotten; but the monuments to the dead witnessing in every town to the honor in which they are held by their fellow-citizens would outlast many generations. Individual graves where the bodies of the dead lie moldering into common dust are emblems of paganism; but a community stone made as enduring as human skill can make it would be an honor to their unquenchable spirit and a witness to our faith in their undying life.

## ON THE STARBOARD TACK

### THE DOUBLE PERIL OF RADICALISM AND BOURBONISM AT THE HELM

THE Ship of State, if it is to progress at all towards the harbor of democracy, must beat to windward. And a ship which beats to windward cannot follow a straight course towards its goal. The crews of every Ship of State—there are no exceptions to the rule—seem foreordained to a division into two factions. One faction insists that the ship sails better on the port tack, and the other faction that the ship sails better on the starboard tack. If every faction had its way all the time, the ship would certainly, as some ships have done, end its life on the rocks. But it so happens that whenever a ship goes too long on one tack, whether it be to port or starboard, the opposing faction insists on taking over the helm. If the leaders of the faction in control persist too long in their course, some of their followers desert and swell the ranks of the opposition. If they persist still longer, they may have a mutiny on their hands, as a result of which the defeated faction is compelled to walk the plank. Fortunately, under a Government like ours, the change from port to starboard tack can be made with a minimum of confusion. The outvoted faction generally cheerfully carries out the direction of the faction in control of the helm, confident that it will receive the same kind of support when it comes time to tack ship.

The bulk of the crew of the American Ship of State is made up of moderate liberals and moderate conservatives. To the left and the right of these two groups are Reds and Bourbons. It is from these extremists that the hysterical cries have emanated which many people have recently mistaken for the voice of those who really command and control our ship. Our Red sailors are emitting hysterical cries of "Witch-burners!" at every suggestion that our ship should be put on a starboard tack. No less vociferously are the Bourbons crying "Bolsheviki!" when-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ever it is proposed to shift to the port tack. In the meantime the rest of the crew are saying little and watching sharply to see that neither Bourbons nor Reds get too close to the sea valves.

The Reds of Russia undoubtedly stimulated certain mutinous members of our own port watch to a desire to imitate the example of that foreign crew. Carelessly we permitted many of these Russian "sea lawyers" to sign up as members of our National crew. But when it was discovered what these sea lawyers were teaching, some of our extremists of the starboard watch, apparently, resolved that the ship should never be put on the port tack again.

Some of these starboard extremists are to be found in the New York State Assembly, where five Socialists are undergoing trial to determine whether or not they may be permitted to sit in the New York State Legislature. And some of these extremists are to be found in the Congress of the United States, where bills to punish offenses against the existence of the Government of the United States have taken on a form which most ordinary liberals and conservatives are viewing with considerable concern.

## Bourbonism in the New York State Assembly

The extremists of the starboard watch in the New York Assembly are doing just what all extremists always do—creating sympathy and support for the cause which they are seeking to overthrow. Readers of The Outlook already know that Speaker Sweet forced the suspension of five Socialist members of the New York State Legislature after they had been duly elected and admitted to their seats. So far as the public has been able to learn, the only justification for this suspension was the charge that these members had adhered technically to the platform of the Socialist Party, a platform which is distinctly in sympathy with the Soviet Government. The reports of the trial before the Judiciary Committee continue to indicate that evidence is being admitted or excluded on absolutely partisan grounds. Some of the incidents of the trial remind us of Mr. Dooley's description of the trial of Captain Dreyfus.

On the floor of the Assembly, the newspaper reports say, "on almost every occasion when any one rose to question the ousting of the Socialists or to utter a word in their defense, the Speaker ruled the matter out of order." One member, for instance, attempted to introduce a resolution protesting against the violation of the Constitutional principle that "for any speech or debate in either house of the Legislature members shall not be questioned in any other place." He was ruled out of order. This resolution was offered because the Judiciary Committee, before whom the Socialists are on trial, in gross violation of this principle, called in question certain votes of some of the Socialist members cast in the 1918 session of the Legislature. It does not require a very deep knowledge of American parliamentary procedure and tradition to realize the impropriety of such an act.

John Spargo, the eminent American Socialist who left his party because of its attitude during the war, recently called the attempt to unseat the five New York State Socialists "an outrageous assault upon parliamentary government." Apparently Speaker Sweet is doing his best to convert the rest of the country to this same belief. Mr. Spargo's statement to the effect that in the controversy between the two wings of the Socialist Party the five men now on trial at Albany were "without exception on the side of the political actionists" is testimony which should be given considerable weight.

## Dangerous Methods of Destroying Sedition

Measures paralleling in spirit the action of Speaker Sweet and his followers in the New York State Assembly have been receiving very serious attention in the United States Senate and the House of Representatives. These measures have been designed to define sedition and to provide a fit punishment for this crime. One measure which has passed the Senate and is now before the House declares—

> That it shall be unlawful for any person to advocate or advise the overthrow, or to write, or knowingly to print, publish, utter, sell, or distribute any document, book, circular, paper, journal, or other written or printed communication in or by which there is advised the overthrow, by force or violence, or by physical injury to person or property, of the Government of the United States or of all government, or to advise or advocate a change in the form of government or the Constitution of the United States or resistance to the authority thereof by force or violence or by physical injury to person or property; and it shall be unlawful for any person, by force or violence, to prevent, hinder, or delay, or attempt to prevent, hinder, or delay, the execution of any law of the United States, or the free performance by any of its officers, agents, or employees, of his or their public duty, or to attempt by force or violence to overthrow the Government of the United States or of all government.

It then proceeds to prohibit

> The display or exhibition at any meeting, gathering, or parade, public or private, of any flag, banner, or emblem intended by the person or persons displaying or exhibiting the same to symbolize or indicate a purpose to overthrow, by force or violence or by physical injury to person or property, the Government of the United States or all government. . . .

A third provision declares that every piece of printed matter which can be defined as advocating the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or of all government, "or by which there is advocated or advised the use of force or violence or physical injury to, or the seizure or destruction of persons or property, as a means toward the accomplishment of economic, industrial, or political changes," is unmailable, and the right to exclude such matter from the mail is vested in the Postmaster-General. Publishers and authors affected by this section are graciously permitted to appeal to a Federal court providing they file a bond for the actual cost of the procedure.

Another section states that all such matter previously declared unmailable cannot be imported into the United States or transported from one State to another.

It is obvious that the broad provisions of this bill leave the door wide open to unintelligent administrative oppression. The provisions in regard to printed matter are particularly censurable. They make it possible to place in the hands of a narrow-minded Postmaster-General the power to ruin any journal or newspaper with which he might be in personal disagreement. The right to appeal to a Federal court against the decision of the Postmaster-General is, of course, poor comfort. The financial value of a paper depends largely on its ability to reach its subscribers and readers without interruption. A journal depending upon the whim of the Postmaster-General plus the delays of court procedure for its existence would have a poor chance for survival.

In Beveridge's "Life of John Marshall" (the third and fourth volumes of which are reviewed in the Book Table of this issue) there is given an impressive account of the trial of Aaron Burr for treason. It will be remembered that President Jefferson in an astonishing Message to Congress had declared Burr guilty of treason beyond question. But when Burr was brought before the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Marshall delivered the majority opinion through which the prisoner was discharged. Justice Marshall pointed out that

> Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them; or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort;

and that in this clause the founders of our Government had forestalled any attempt to extend the crime of treason "to offenses of minor importance." As Justice Marshall pointed out, this does not permit men to go to the very edge of treason with immunity, for Congress does have a right to provide adequate punish-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ment for these minor offenses against the Government. It seems that certain of our legislators are ignoring the distinction drawn by Chief Justice Marshall and are magnifying minor offenses into treasons and creating machinery for the punishment of these minor offenses which is entirely out of accord with the spirit of our Constitution and our Government.

At present certain overt acts against the security of the Nation can be dealt with only by the State courts. In so far as the sedition measures now before Congress provide that such recognizable crimes shall be dealt with by the Federal courts they are sound. But in so far as they give arbitrary power to administrative officers they are unsound.

# KNOLL PAPERS

## BY LYMAN ABBOTT

## HAS WOMAN RENOUNCED HER JOB?

TWO contributors I am asking to join with me in the making of this Knoll Paper. The first is a mother who desires to call back her sisters from public life to the home, from the glamour of ambition to the glory of love. From her letter I extract a few significant and pregnant sentences:

> To a woman of my years (sixty) and a mother of children full grown, this world, as you know, must have assumed by now a new and grave aspect of change. Living much in the home, and away from popularity and the clubs, close in the heart of the family, it may be I am but now opening eyes on things remote from vision. But so strange and alarming does this world of active outside women seem to me, so lost seems the house of its homeliness everywhere, I feel a genuine alarm over the effect upon the lives and character of mankind. . . . Above all I want to work for the restoration of the home, and of the love of home, which I feel to be falling away, even to the destruction of the peace of the world.

The other quotation is from that perpetual pessimist Mr. Brooks Adams.[1]

> The family system is the creation of the woman rather than that of the man. The man has wandered. He has been the soldier, the sailor, the hunter, the fisher, the trader, and the herdsman. All of these are occupations more or less dangerous, and which exact absences from home. The woman, on the contrary, has lived at home and has cared for the children. Thus she has acted as the social cement, and she has sustained the arch on which the social fabric has rested. And now, behold, the woman has renounced her job. She is ashamed of her sex, and I know not how man can replace her. One sex cannot alone vivify a civilization.

Both these writers represent a very vital truth, though Mr. Adams with a pessimist's natural exaggeration. *Some* women have renounced their job; *some* women are ashamed of their sex; but woman? No! A friend told me a few years ago this incident: He had formed a friendship with a little boy of eight or ten years of age. The boy had been taken out of school because of trouble with his eyes. Before he could go back to school his mother had to take him to the oculist's to have glasses fitted. The weeks went by and she could not find the leisure half-day. Literary clubs and political committees took all her time. And the little fellow, wearily wasting his days at home, said to his friend, pathetically: "I wish mother could find time to go with me to get my glasses so that I could go to school again."

There are mothers like that. It seems strange to me that any woman should think it a greater work to have part in governing grown men and women than it is to make grown men and women who are able to govern themselves. We admire the work of the sculptor who out of the plastic clay makes the statue of a Lincoln; but it is not comparable with the work of the mother who out of the plastic boy made the living Lincoln.

When Jane Austen wrote, mothers seemed to think that marriage was woman's only vocation. But that was no greater mistake than that of some modern mothers who think of marriage as only an avocation. We prepare our students for every profession except the most important of all professions, that of home-builder. We send our boys and girls to agricultural colleges to learn how to bring up colts and chickens, but where do we send them to learn how to bring up little children? We seem to think, Dogberry-like, that the ability to perform successfully the most delicate and difficult of all tasks comes by nature.

We employ paid teachers to do the work of the parents, not to supplement it. The kindergarten takes the place of the nursery, and the school-room of the home. The baby is hardly out of the cradle before he is sent out into the world, and knows his home only as a place in which to eat and sleep. The present anarchy in the State is partly due to the fact that old-world despotisms made homes as cheerful nesting-places impossible, partly because anarchy in the home followed the despotism which destroyed its life. Lawless men and women have grown up because boys and girls were not taught obedience to just and beneficial law in the home.

And yet we make a great mistake if we say with Brooks Adams that "woman has renounced her job" and "is ashamed of her sex." We might perhaps think this if we knew life only as we read of it in the newspapers. But reports of life in the newspapers are not much more accurate than portrayals of life upon the stage. Newspapers report, not usual conditions, but exceptional conditions. The thousands of merchants who carry on their business in high and honorable ways are not mentioned, but a defalcation is at once reported. The thousands of husbands and wives who live happily together and bring up their children in a spirit of virtue and peace are never referred to, but the divorces are reported, and the more scandalous the facts the more space is given to the report. There are, no doubt, some women who are very fond of the lime-light. Verily they have their reward. But they are the exception. The great majority of women are engaged in maintaining their homes and caring for their husbands and children, and we make a great mistake if we think that those who acquire newspaper notoriety are the most popular or the most influential.

It is sometimes said that this is a transition age. Every age is a transition age. We are in a growing world. Woman's education, woman's position, woman's influence, has wonderfully developed within my lifetime. When I was a boy, there was not in America a single college for the education of women, and very few schools for her higher and better education, and proposals for her higher education were opposed on the ground that she had not the capacity to receive it. That has all gone by. The world, or at least the American world, believes in the declaration in the first chapter of Genesis, that God made man and woman in his image, and to them both gave dominion over the world. Such a radical transition as this cannot be accomplished without some disturbances and some follies.

We shall get rid of the disturbances. We shall outgrow the follies. The partnership between men and women will be a better partnership because both are well educated, because the husband is not a lord and the wife is not a servant. The appeal of the little children to the mother will continue to be an irresistible appeal and love will continue to be "the greatest thing in the world." In the "Song of Songs" love and ambition are set in dramatic conflict. That conflict perplexes the present age. But the issue of the drama will be the same:

> Many waters cannot quench love,
> Neither can floods drown it:
> If a man would give all the substance of his house for love,
> He would utterly be contemned.

[1] The Degradation of the Democratic Dogma. By Henry Adams. With an Introduction by Brooks Adams. The Macmillan Company, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# SHALL WE CUT OUT THE DISCIPLINE?—A DISCUSSION

A boys' camp and a golf course were not more two miles apart. Early one Sunday, when the course was deserted, three or four of the older campers in a spirit of adventure forced an entrance through one of the windows of the golf club house, "borrowed" one of the members' clubs, played a game, replaced the club uninjured, and returned to the camp undiscovered. The evidence of the forced entry, however, set an inquiry on foot. When the leader in charge of the camp put the matter before the boys, the culprits confessed. Did that incident indicate lack of discipline? Did it call for the exercise of discipline?

A boy at a boarding-school was absorbed in astronomy. He knew more about the constellations than ninety-nine men out of a hundred. One night after lights were out he crept out of his bed, crossed to another side of the dormitory, and watched for a star which he knew was at that hour about to rise. He was discovered by one of the masters, and was severely punished. Was that a case that called for discipline? Was the punishment in that case sound discipline or not?

A foreman was charged with the inspection of a piece of piping in a factory. It was his duty to see that it was not choked up. He made his inspection one evening and satisfied himself that it was clear of obstruction. The next day a part of the factory was flooded because the piping was choked with something that the foreman's test (usually effective) failed to discover. The consequence was an injury to the plant and the destruction of a considerable quantity of valuable goods. The manager in charge, after inquiring into the case and satisfying himself that the usual test had been made, did not even reprimand the foreman. Does that incident raise the question of discipline? How far should considerations of discipline enter into decisions when such a situation comes before a factory manager?

Hundreds of thousands of American young men have come home from overseas and have brought with them a lively remembrance of military discipline. What do they think of it? What light does their experience throw on the need or value of discipline in any organized body of people who have to work or live together? It is not merely a question of discipline in a military organization that is raised, but discipline in any organization in which individual wills have to be adjusted to the common purpose.

Two weeks ago an officer in the Army told in The Outlook how he had succeeded in "taking the big 'D' out of discipline." But the question which is raised in the discussion begun by the two enlisted men whose articles follow is broader than that. It is whether discipline is something that ought to be "cut out" altogether. These two enlisted men agree that there was something wrong with Army discipline. Is that something inherent in discipline itself? Can you have *esprit*, *morale* (or whatever you may call that power to act coherently and effectively together), without discipline? That is the question which these articles raise, and it concerns us all, in politics, business, commerce, education—all along the line. Mr. Frost and Mr. Lane now open the discussion.—The Editors.

## I—CONCERNING "DISCIPLINE"

### BY PHILIP PRESCOTT FROST

THE manager of a large business, and an enlisted man straight from France with the ink still hardly dry on his discharge, were discussing the subject of military discipline. The business executive was for it. The ex-soldier, the gag just from beneath his teeth, was bitter against it. Finally the business man clinched his side of the argument with the question:

"Would you have no organization at all, then? Would you have every man do exactly as he pleased, with no general plan or system whatever?"

"You have an organization here?" inquired the soldier. "And it works. But it isn't military discipline, is it?"

"That's true. But in an army—under battle conditions—"

"It breaks down. It's as obsolete as a muzzle-loading flintlock!" Whereupon the discussion got down to cases, to first-hand information, to what he had himself seen and heard and felt and done. This soldier was a college graduate, of mature years and of considerable experience with men and things. He was no disgruntled boy. He was accustomed to observe, and to analyze what he saw. His criticisms of his former officers, of their motives, intellectual equipment, and methods, were scalding. What he had to say of military discipline was something as follows:

"Discipline? Well, just for a minute now; first, let's take a look at some of the things that it isn't. You were just speaking as if 'discipline' and 'organization' were the same thing—'no discipline, no organization.' You see for yourself that that doesn't necessarily follow. There are plenty of efficient organizations in the world that aren't backed up by a firing squad, or by hours a day of 'disciplinary drill.'

"Then there's the army officer's old, favorite dodge, to talk about *esprit*, that is, about what really is *esprit* and not discipline at all, almost the very opposite of it, but to use the word 'discipline' for it, call it 'discipline' every time he mentions it, assume they're the same thing. He'll pat a bunch of men on the back who are spontaneously putting every ounce of enthusiasm and initiative and pep and brains they have into licking military Prussia, and 'commend their discipline!' Think of it—'discipline!' And the same way with morale and 'discipline,' and so on.

"What is 'discipline'? Military discipline is, by the dictionary and in fact, 'systematic subjection to authority;' 'a course of exercise and practice in order to bring and keep under control . . .;' 'The state of being subject to rule, or under control or demand; systematic obedience; subjection; as, his men are under perfect *discipline*.' And there follows of course the further definition of discipline, 'Punishment for the sake of training; correction; chastisement.' Boiled down, that all comes to just one thing, *subjection*, first through *fear* instilled by absolute, irresponsible power and arbitrary, frequently unjust, punishments, and later through this backed by 'the *habit* of unthinking, unreasoning, unquestioning, automatic obedience' to commands given in drill, and by the enforced observance of otherwise meaningless forms such as the salute. *Discipline* is *systematic subjection* to *authority*.

"'A spirit of common devotedness, sympathy, or support among the members of an association or a body' is a valuable thing, but it is not discipline. You can't dog-whip men or drill men into it. Too much 'subjection to authority' kills it. If you care to look it up, you'll find it's the definition for '*esprit*.' It is the result of genuine leadership, possibly on the part of some officer, quite as often on the part of some natural leader in the ranks. When the average Army officer finds *esprit* spontaneously developing in his command, he congratulates himself on the 'improved discipline,' and at once starts a more elaborate programme of 'disciplinary drills' to still further 'improve discipline,' with the result that the new spirit is stamped out. Then he resorts to 'punishment for the sake of training,' and is disappointed and angered to find that 'devotedness' and 'common support' stubbornly refuse to blossom again under his 'systematic subjection.' Then he punishes from resentment. It requires no more *leadership* to discipline a company of soldiers than it does to kick a dog.

"Our Army officers love to talk about 'leadership,' 'leadership,' 'leadership.' Discipline is a substitute for leadership. It is essentially coercion, subjection. And that is not in any sense leadership. Our Army is commanded, not led. It is officered. There's a difference, and a mighty big difference, as we all know who have suffered under it.

"It's no use, discipline is not *esprit*, and discipline is discipline. When officers talk about *esprit* and call it 'discipline' they are only trying to camouflage the dog-whip. They like discipline for exactly what it is, subjection. The excuse given for military discipline is the theory



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

that nothing but habit which has become second nature, and the fear of a worse thing, will drive men, or can be depended upon to drive men, under fire. It's a pretty theory, very popular among people who have never been under fire, and the only trouble with it, really, is that it is a lie. Our boys did not have to be driven over the top with the bayonet, nor did aviators or artillerymen have to be driven to their work at the point of an officer's automatic. It's a slander on American manhood.

"As for the drill-ground stuff, it is of course entirely useless, never thought of at or near the fighting front. It's grotesque. If you crowd any West Pointer, he'll acknowledge that its value is entirely 'disciplinary,' to instill that precious 'habit of unthinking, unquestioning, automatic obedience' he sets so much by—and there you are again! The professional military officer's ideal of war is a 'charge of the Light Brigade' affair—an order, then, 'theirs not to reason why,' 'theirs but to do and die,' six hundred crack troops over the top and wiped out to no purpose—because 'Somebody' blundered. Fine! Not a single trace of cerebration. No objective gained. Six hundred nice, juicy cadavers. Splendid! 'Somebody' still quite well, thank you. Gets the D. S. C. Censors will see to it that no mention is made of 'Light Brigade' in despatches and correspondence passing through their hands.

"Discipline is a fine thing for men if what you want is to do things to them. If you want them to do things—all alone, in the dark, under fire, under the trying conditions of modern war, which is not so much 'fighting' for the most part as it is a dangerous, difficult job of work—why, then they must think, they must reason, they must question, and they must practice, not surrender, self-control. 'Discipline wins battles,' says your officer, oracularly, and it does—for the other fellow. British discipline won a lot of battles for the Boers in South Africa once upon a time. 'A disciplined army is a victorious army,' says some ass who drilled eight months over here and never got across, and so proves conclusively that the Germans won the battle of the Marne in 1914, because they were certainly the disciplined army of the two, besides having odds of numbers. The French only had morale, and ran the disciplined Huns half-way back to Belgium on the strength of it. And it was the same with our men; they won, not because of their discipline, but in spite of it.

"You ask, 'Why doesn't a mob lick disciplined troops, then?' Because it has inferior arms, little ammunition, no organization for supplying ammunition or rations, and no reserves. Reverse the state of affairs and watch what happens—discipline or no discipline. Bunker Hill wasn't lost until the powder gave out. The South African War was a worse black eye to the dog-whip, Prussian theory of discipline than professional army officers care to own. They try to explain it away by talking as if the Boers were somehow super-men—else how did they all but lick England, and kill more than their own number of their enemies? Not even regular, disciplined troops ever did anything like that! So? No; the Boers were good shots, good horsemen, shrewd, they knew their country—granted—but they pooled their brains, and *discipline—British* discipline—did it! If Pietje didn't like the programme for to-morrow he was perfectly free to pack up and go home. If he had a better plan, he was the captain. The English clicked heels and saluted and did 'squads east,' and—'Somebody' blundered.

"There's a reason, as well as an excuse, for discipline. Of course. The reason for it is that discipline makes it nice for officers—most awfully nice for officers! Armies are run by officers—for officers. Therefore—discipline. I'm strong, now that we've licked Prussia, to boot Prussianism out of our Army. Loosen it up and level it. No more death penalties or imprisonment without something like a civil trial, no more of the old caste system, and no more juicy financial plums. If I could afford to drop my work and enlist at thirty dollars a month to take the dirty work and danger in the ranks, I think that my neighbor's son could have stood being a lieutenant at the same pay, and the man who graduated from college when I did seventeen years ago might have slept in blankets and been a general on thirty a month too. I'd at least make a try for leadership. There was no lack of real leadership in the American ambulance before our Army got hold of it, and its work was brilliant. After that—officers, also 'discipline.' There was no lack of leadership among the Boers. There never will be where discipline, subjection to authority, is not actively at work trampling it down in the interest of the 'somebodies'—who are and will always be strong on 'discipline'—and blunders. I'd cut out the discipline; if the 'somebodies' didn't like it I'd let them go; and if the only way to do it was to cut out the Army, do you know, I'd feel safer to cut out the Army! After all, it's just the sort of thing we've been fighting. If *it* is right—*we've* been all wrong!"

Now, what are you going to say to such a man, with his months at the front, and his wound chevron, his college degree and his bank balance, and his ideas, among other things, on discipline? The business man hesitated, and asked him to put his thought in writing. I have done so for him, crudely, here. What would you say to him? Is his definition of "discipline" valid? If so, is it a good thing or a bad thing? If bad, is it a *necessary* evil? How would you answer him?

## II—SOMETHING'S WRONG WITH ARMY DISCIPLINE

### BY STODDARD LANE, EX-SERGEANT

THE population of a home-coming transport is a rather congested one. And the life is an intimate one; a man is in close touch with his fellow-men. And when fifty-five hundred men get to talking, there is a good deal to hear and overhear. If I heard a remark like this once, I heard it dozens of times: "Just wait till I get into civilians, and if I don't get back at that fellow—" "That fellow" was the speaker's commanding officer. Now the speaker was not a vindictive sort of chap, and the chances were that the subject of his remark was not a half bad sort, as a man. The protest was against him as an officer. And it was more than that; it was a protest against the whole system of Army Discipline. The enlisted man is rather unanimous in his opinion that there's something wrong with that system. Only he does not put it so mildly.

The enlisted man feels that the main idea of the system is to kick discipline into a man in order to get obedience out of him. He also feels that the whole structure is built on the proposition that he is not to be trusted. This feeling is not due to a tender oversensitiveness on his part. There are reasons. No detail of his life is left to his own sense of responsibility. Some watchful eye is always watching. He is not to be depended on; therefore he is eternally chaperoned. His higher qualities are so uncertain that the lowest in him has to be appealed to—his sense of fear. There must be a gulf between him and his officers because any intimacy would lead to a lessening of that fear. The assumption that a man has to be bulldozed into obedience is an assumption against his trustworthiness. For the sake of a big thing a man may be willing to become a cog in a machine, but he at least wants to be a trusted cog. And after all he is a human cog, and would like to be treated as human. It damages his self-respect to be considered entirely irresponsible.

But never mind about his personal feelings. They are not the important factors in war. What we want is an effective fighting unit, and if the System is the best way to get it, let's have the System. I wonder if it is. Consider the results of the method of distrust and chaperonage. "Treat a man like a dog" and you know what happens. I remember my own reaction. It was about the second week of army life, in one of our training camps. I reported for sick call at the hospital. Not seriously ill, but thoroughly miserable, with a cough, some fever, and hardly strength enough to drag myself around the hot drill-ground. The officer at the desk met me with a sarcastic grin.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Well, what are you here for?" He might just as well have said: "Here's another low-down private trying to dodge duty." I told him my troubles briefly. He replied briefly, without taking the trouble to examine me to see whether I was lying or not: "Oh, give this fellow a double dose of castor oil." Now I don't like castor oil, and I had to go to a civilian doctor later to get fixed up. But what rankled was the plain assumption that I was one more liar. That kind of thing is part of the System. But, you say, the System is forced to it; it has found men unreliable. Of course it has; it has taught men to be unreliable. When a man feels that he is expected to be untrustworthy, he begins to play the game. It is the game of "putting something over," the idea of which is to put something over and get away with it. A contest of wits. Just like the old days in school, when we were on one side of the fence and the teacher on the other. And there was war —each trying to "do" the other.

This sort of thing does not produce morale. There were a good many of our men who enlisted from the best of motives; they wanted to have a share in the big onward movement for right. I have seen some of those men, inside of a few weeks, almost forget what they enlisted for. The System made them feel that they were simply objects for discipline and distrust; that they were on the outside; not really a part of the big game. There was nothing to remind them of their individual responsibility. And they gradually became absorbed in the petty game of putting it over. Present army discipline does not breed high morale. If it did, there never would have been that astonishingly long list of A. W. O. L.'s. A man goes A. W. O. L., not because he is a quitter, but because that is the favorite way of putting it over on the System, and therefore something to be rather proud of.

The big argument for the present system is that it gets obedience. But does it? Sometimes. The policy of threat-brandishing and penalty-preaching quite often produces defiance instead of obedience. And when it does get obedience it's the kind that you force out of a man—it is not the effective kind. I know of an outfit where the "military" scheme was given every chance. The outfit was consistently threatened and bulldozed. Those men had entered that camp enthusiastic —ready to do anything that would prepare them for their work on the other side. That enthusiasm was promptly killed by the man in charge. His one idea was to make *it* a "military" organization. He talked in terms of court martial. He ruled by fear. And the result was obedience. But of a most unwilling and inefficient kind. There was no spontaneity in it, no energy. It was submission rather than obedience, a doing what had to be done, no more; and doing it as easily, as slowly, as poorly as possible. In the space of no time at all those men deteriorated from enthusiasm into "soldiering." The present system is a very effective way of encouraging "soldiering."

There were many officers who realized that this sort of obedience is not efficiency. They broke away from army traditions and tried other methods. This same outfit, after some months of tyranny, lost the tyrant. The man who took his place was heavily handicapped by the past. The habit of ineffective obedience had a strong hold. But his attitude finally won out. He made his men feel that they were in France for something more than serving as handy objects for Army discipline. That there was a big job to do; that they were the men to do it. That he was at their head as one of them simply to act as leader and help along with the big job. So instead of browbeating he encouraged. Instead of the thing being a competition it was a matter of co-operation. And the whole atmosphere changed. Much of the old enthusiasm came back. Morale went up. So did obedience—it became more willing and more working. That meant increased efficiency. And this because the whip-lash was absent. Men were trusted. Obedience came out instead of being forced out.

It seems to me that the central trouble with Army discipline is that it has forgotten that it is dealing with men. They are soldiers, but they are still men. You cannot handle men as if they were not men—not if you want to get the best out of them. Go about trampling on their self-respect, expecting the worst of them, holding a mailed fist over them, using master-to-man language—and you get something, but it's far from the best. I am not looking at the proposition from a sentimental point of view. Looked at from the point of view of bare results the present system fails. At this point some one will mention the *esprit de corps* of our troops and their success. True enough. But I think the Army will agree with me that that happened in spite of the System —because of the innate spirit of patriotism that even the System could not entirely snuff out. Or else because there were many officers large-minded enough to break with the old school and lead their men as men.

Granted that you must have discipline in the Army, the question is as to the kind. The browbeating, fist-shaking kind does not work. It is a discipline imposed upon men from without. Why not try a self-imposed brand? When a man joins the Army I'd like to see him agree to see the thing through—*on his honor*, to see it through. Then I'd like to see him put on his honor. When an order is given, he is expected to carry it out; not because he is afraid of a penalty if he doesn't, but because that's part of the game—his part. And if a superior officer is there, he is there not as spy or slave-driver, but as leader, to do his part as such. Show men that obedience is a necessary element in the winning of victories. Put them on their honor to obey—and they will.

You see I am thinking of the honor system as it is worked in colleges. There men agree to obey certain rules. They put themselves on their honor to carry out the order of the authorities that there shall be nothing dishonest in the taking of examinations. And everybody knows the result. The examination hall is a different sort of place. The proctors are no longer there as detectives. The game of detective and criminal is no longer played. Men go there with no thought of cheating. They are expected not to; they don't. There are exceptional cases, but they are few. Generally speaking, examinations have become honest, and the whole atmosphere of these institutions has become more honorable. That sort of self-imposed discipline gets results.

But will such a scheme work in the Army? Why not? It works not only in colleges but in public schools of large cities, the most heterogeneous institutions on earth. And soldiers are not incorrigibles. They really are just average men. And the average man will respond to an appeal to his sense of decency. He has a sense of honor, and he likes to have it appealed to. He has a sense of responsibility, and is perfectly willing to have it made use of. Trust him, and he generally proves trustworthy. Of course at times you will be disappointed; some men will fail you. The thing will not work perfectly. But let's not forget that the present system works far from perfectly.

This may sound like wild theory. It is not exactly that. I know a case where it has been thoroughly tried out—and thoroughly successful. It was on a certain naval vessel of the United States, one that saw a year's active service overseas. The commanding officer said to his crew: "This boat is *our* boat, not mine. It's our job to work together to see that it is the best boat in the fleet, and that it does the best work. My particular job is in the chart-house; your particular jobs are in the engine-room, or on deck, or in the galley. The Navy is depending upon each man to do his job, and do it well. It's up to you." That C. O. ate "chow" with his men. He made them feel that they were one group working for one end. And I have never seen such *esprit de corps;* every man on that craft was fully convinced that it was actually and unquestionably the best thing afloat, and that he had helped to make it so. And I have never seen such discipline. The engine-room looked like a front parlor after spring cleaning, although the C. O. scarcely ever went down there. Somebody was always painting something on deck, although the C. O. scarcely ever suggested it. These men did the things that were to be done without being ordered. There were not many orders given, but when one was given it was met with immediate and willing and effective obedience. There never has been a serious case of neglect of duty on board that ship—never the need for a single court martial. Not because they were an

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

unusual set of men, but because there was an unusual disciplinary programme. The honor system was at work. And it worked.

You see the difference between such a programme and the "military" system. There is authority in both cases. But in one case you have subjection to authority, and in the other co-operation with authority—two radically different things. Under the latter a man obeys not because he is afraid not to, but because he wants to. It's part of the game, which he has given his honor to play as best he can. He is depended upon to play that part. He's trusted to see it through. It takes no penetration at all to see that this co-operative brand of obedience is a far higher type than the forced-out kind. It means better work done. It has plenty of good morale in it. It is higher efficiency.

And there is every reason for it. Everybody knows that officers do not make successful armies. Neither do enlisted men. It's the combination of the two. An army is a partnership, where different groups of men are engaged in one work, struggling toward one goal, and all willing to give their lives in that struggle. It seems as though the logical thing to do was to recognize that partnership, and get co-operation instead of submission from the men who form so large and vital a part of it. It seems as though the human thing to do was to recognize the humanity of these men, and get their co-operation by treating them and trusting them as men. It seems as though that would be the more efficient way. And the more democratic. Whether or not the Army can have a democratic form, it can have the democratic method and spirit. It can trust the enlisted man. He has proved himself worthy of being trusted.

*What is discipline? Can an army, a factory, a school, a home, "cut it out"? We should like to hear from our readers. We believe our readers would like to hear from one another. We cannot promise to print all letters which we receive on this subject; but we shall be glad to print letters that throw light on the subject so far as our space will permit. Letters of mere opinion or argument are not likely to be as readable or instructive as those which support opinion or argument with incident or personal experience, or which present in concrete form individual problems. The discussion is now open*

# AN INDUSTRIAL COURT SOLUTION

## SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM KANSAS

WITH its usual initiative and inspired by its experience in the coal strike, Kansas has undertaken a solution of labor disputes by the creation of the first Industrial Court of the country. The special session of the Legislature just adjourned made this its chief work, passing to the new tribunal also the duties of the State Public Utilities Commission. The Court is predicated on "the promotion of the general welfare," and has jurisdiction over three classes of industry; these are: "Manufacture and preparation of food products, in any stage of process from their natural state to a condition to be used as food for human beings; manufacture of clothing and all wearing apparel; the mining or production of fuel either for domestic or manufacturing purposes; the transportation of any of the above products."

Three judges, receiving $5,000 a year each, are given power to act on their own initiative, on a petition of ten citizens, or on the complaint of either party to a controversy regarding wages, hours of labor, working conditions, rules or practices, and may in their investigations summon witnesses, possess records, and inquire into every phase of industry. In case either party refuses to accede to its rulings they may take over and operate the industry in the name of the State. The rights of a suitable return to capital as well as the rights of the public are included in the objects set forth in the act.

Rather strangely, both labor unions and employers opposed the bill when it was under consideration. The former had its ablest attorneys present to address the members; the latter used its utmost efforts to modify the conditions. But the Legislature stood squarely behind Governor Allen, who had asked for the law, and only twelve members—mostly from strong union labor sections—out of 165 voted against it on final passage.

The sections to which labor objected were those which make it a crime punishable by $500 fine or six months in jail to cease work—to strike—in violation of law; impose a fine of $1,000, or five years in the penitentiary, or both, for any officer of firm, corporation, union, or association to call or foment a strike; and deny the right of picketing. On the other hand, the right of collective bargaining is recognized and the Court has power to change contracts that are found to be unfair.

It is seen that the jurisdiction given is of tremendous spread. Other States and countries have considered similar measures but failed to secure working statutes. The British Ministry last year introduced a similar bill in Parliament, but it came out merely a weak imitation of the Canadian Disputes Act. The Kansas Industrial Court Law is the only law of the kind with teeth in it. If it fails, the solution of the settlement of labor disputes will fall back on acts similar to that of Canada.

Already it is evident that the success of the Court will depend on the intelligence and public interest that animate its members. Easily amenable to abuses in the hands of men without generous fairness toward both employer and worker, it needs a high-minded and courageous administration. Heralded at first as a "death blow to organized labor," when the bill was finally passed it became merely a dispenser of a wider justice in industrial disputes. While intended to prevent strikes in certain industries having a direct bearing on public welfare, it also seeks to insure a living wage and humane conditions of employment, allowing the fullest powers to the Court in enforcing these.

Scarcely was the act signed when the labor unions announced that a test suit would be brought to determine its constitutionality, and if the unions fail so to do it is certain that the employers will attack it on the same ground; for it is realized that its standing as a permanent statute must be established if it is to have a fair trial.

As preliminary to determining the Court's legality, four hundred miners struck on the day after the law took effect, giving as their reason the adoption of the act. The Court's first work will be to settle this dispute, with the probable consequence that its decision will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

The Industrial Court is experimental legislation of the kind toward which the minds of the Nation are turning. While Kansas has, compared with the Eastern States, a small industrial activity, for this very reason it may be best that here the idea shall be tried. Its overwhelming agricultural population will be solidly back of the Court and lend a moral support. The Legislature in a separate measure gave to the farmers protection by barring the I. W. W. from the State and fixing heavy punishment for syndicalism and sabotage. The programme is an ambitious one and the entire country will watch it with close interest. If there can be established a tribunal that will stand as a just arbiter between capital and labor, with the respect of both, and which by the exertions of its power will prevent the ambitions of either from bringing loss and suffering to the innocent public, it will be a long step in advance.

Abilene, Kansas. C. M. HARGER.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# COMMUNITY CIVICS

## A PRACTICAL EDUCATIONAL COURSE IN CITIZENSHIP

## XIII—THE REGULATION OF BUILDINGS

BY EDITH LYLE, PH.D.

OF THE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, BROOKLYN

### INTRODUCTION

"By far the largest part—eighty per cent, at least—of crimes against property and against the person are perpetrated by individuals who have either lost connection with home life, or never had any, or whose homes had ceased to be sufficiently separate, decent, and desirable to afford what are regarded as ordinary wholesome influences of home and family. . . . The younger criminals seem to come almost exclusively from the worst tenement-house districts—that is, when traced back to the very places where they had their homes in the city here. Of one thing New York made sure: the boundary line of the other half lies through the tenements.

"It is ten years and over now [1903] since that line divided New York's population evenly. To-day three-fourths of its people live in the tenements, and the nineteenth-century drift of the population to the cities is sending ever-increasing multitudes to crowd them. The fifteen thousand tenement-houses that were the despair of the sanitarian in the past generation have swelled to thirty-seven thousand, and more than twelve hundred thousand persons call them home. . . .

"What the tenements are and how they grew to what they are we shall see hereafter. The story is dark enough, drawn from the plain public records, to send a chill to any heart. If it shall appear that the suffering and the sins of the 'other half' and the evil they breed are but as a just punishment upon a community that gave it no other choice, it is because that is the truth.

"What are we going to do about it? . . . The remedy that shall be an effective answer to the coming appeal for justice must proceed from the public conscience. . . . Homes must be built for the working classes by those who employ their labor; but tenements must cease to be 'good property' in the old, heartless sense. . . . I know of but one bridge that will carry us over safely—a bridge founded upon justice and built of human hearts."

So wrote Jacob Riis seventeen years ago. We have progressed since that time. While the pessimist can still point the finger of derision to places in our city where living conditions are worse than they should be, the civic optimist can with just pride call attention to great numbers of illegal tenements where conditions have been corrected or the buildings effaced.

The difficulty in cleaning up our tenements is not lack of law; it is lack of inspectors. How many inspectors should a city have? As many as it has citizens. Are we all on the job, or are we apt to be a little smug? FRANK A. REXFORD.

IN a large city such as New York the difficulty of housing the population properly is very great. Living and working at close quarters is unavoidable, and there is danger that overcrowding will menace the health and welfare of the community. The problem of securing adequate buildings is concerned with—

(*a*) The houses in which people live.

(*b*) The buildings in which they work.

(*c*) The public buildings in which they congregate, such as churches, schools, theaters, etc.

*Reasons for Public Interest in Housing.* From every point of view the character of the buildings in a city is of vital importance to its citizens. In the first place, directly or indirectly, the health of the inhabitants is affected. It has often been proved that people who live or work in dark or unsanitary buildings are especially subject to tuberculosis and other diseases. The recent war has made us realize that the whole physical standard of the community is involved, when in England, for example, so many men from the crowded quarters of the cities were rejected as unfit for the army because of poor eyesight and other physical defects.

In the second place, it hardly needs to be pointed out that dilapidated buildings, or buildings in which there is no means of extinguishing or checking a fire, are a danger to the whole community. In European cities serious fires are much less frequent than in American cities, and one reason is that in the former the city authorities have exercised more supervision over the character of the buildings erected.

In the third place, the moral effect of sanitary and attractive-looking buildings is very great. Self-respect is difficult to preserve in dark, ill-smelling surroundings, and in New York, wherever the city has torn down old buildings to make room for better ones, the whole character of the neighborhood has improved. The good citizen wishes to take pride in the appearance of his city, and this is impossible when no thought has been given by the city government to the location of buildings or to their quality.

Not only is it a matter of public concern that the buildings erected shall be of a desirable kind, but also that there shall be enough buildings. When the National government realized that insufficient housing of its workers delayed war work, millions of dollars were expended to provide comfortable and sanitary dwellings for those engaged in shipbuilding and other war industries. The present scarcity of houses, as the result of war conditions, has been considered of so much public importance that special laws have been passed to afford relief.

*General Regulation of Buildings.* In New York City the importance of regulation by the city government of all buildings, both public and private, in the interest of the health, comfort, and safety of all is fully realized at the present day. Almost every year new laws are passed and old laws amended to increase the power of the city to require better buildings.

An admirable general plan of regulation was adopted in 1916 when the entire city was zoned—that is, divided into districts—in three ways: first, as to the use of buildings; second, as to their height; and third, as to the size of the yards, courts, and other open spaces about them. Three classes of "use" districts were established—residential districts where only dwellings and such public buildings as churches, schools, hospitals are permitted to be built; business districts from which factories are for the most part excluded, especially those which are offensive because of bad odors, excessive noise or dust, such as, for example, boiler-making, the manufacture of glue or soap and the like; unrestricted districts where there are no regulations as to use. In dividing the city into five classes of "height" districts, a limitation varying from one to two and one-half times the width of the street was placed upon the height to which buildings may be erected. Five classes of "area" districts were created in order to check overcrowding and to safeguard the light and air of windows opening on yards and courts. This zoning plan comes under the general topic of city planning which will be discussed in a later chapter, but it has been briefly referred to at this point because its enforcement forms part of the work of all city officials having supervision over the construction of buildings.

*Organization of the Bureau of Buildings.* Apart from any such general building plan as the zoning system, the city ex-



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ercises an oversight over the erection of all buildings through a Bureau of Buildings located in each borough. This Bureau is under the general direction of the Borough President, and he appoints the superintendent of buildings who has charge of it. Under the superintendent are an assistant superintendent, a number of engineers, and a large force of inspectors who are appointed after passing a Civil Service examination. Briefly stated, the principal work of the Bureau is to enforce the various laws passed by the city to secure safe and sanitary buildings by preventing—

(*a*) Weak construction.
(*b*) Defective plumbing.
(*c*) Inadequate safeguards against fire.

*Examination of Building and Plumbing Plans.* Before any builder can begin a new building, or alter an old one beyond making ordinary repairs, or install or rebuild an elevator, he must submit plans and specifications of the proposed work to the Bureau of Buildings of the borough and receive a permit. The plans are studied by the plan-examining division of the Bureau, and unless they conform to the building regulations of the city as to thickness of walls, quality of building materials, strength of floors, construction of chimneys, fireproof materials, etc., they must be amended or a permit will be refused. A permit is also necessary before any building can be torn down.

In the same manner a plumber must submit plans and receive a permit in order to construct or alter the plumbing in any building, or to install water supply, gas, or steam pipes.

*Inspection of Buildings.* A satisfactory plan, however, is only one step toward securing a properly constructed building. Inspectors, called carpentry and masonry inspectors, are sent out to examine all buildings in process of erection or alteration to see that the plans are actually followed, that inferior building materials are not substituted, and that the workmanship is up to the required standard. For buildings having steel construction there are also iron and steel inspectors who test the quality of the metal used and see that all riveting and bolting is securely done. As the work progresses the inspectors of plastering appear to examine the quality of the plaster and fireproofing material. Lastly, the inspectors of the plumbing division test all water, gas, and waste pipes. It is unlawful to make use of the plumbing before this test has been made and a certificate issued by the superintendent of buildings.

After any building has been completed written application must be made to the superintendent of buildings for permission to occupy it. This permit, called a Certificate of Occupancy, will be granted provided the inspectors have found no violations of the building regulations.

*Charge of Unsafe Buildings.* The Bureau of Buildings is not only concerned with the construction of buildings, but it also takes charge of all buildings found to be unsafe. Whenever a complaint is received that a certain building or part of a building is in danger of falling, or is otherwise unsafe, an inspector is at once sent to investigate. Inspectors always make an immediate examination of all buildings in which a fire has occurred to determine if the walls and floors are safe.

*Inspection of Public Buildings and Elevators.* Before a license will be granted by the city to any theater, moving-picture house, dance-hall, or other place of amusement an inspection must be made by the Bureau of Buildings to make certain that the seats, exits, picture-machine booths, curtains, and so forth are constructed and arranged according to law.

An important duty of the Bureau is to make a periodical inspection of all elevators. Passenger elevators must be inspected every three months and all other elevators at least twice a year to see that safety devices and other parts of the mechanism have not become defective. A card is posted in every passenger elevator giving the date of inspection and the number of persons that may be carried at one time. Every elevator accident is investigated by an inspector and a report as to the cause filed with the elevator division of the Bureau.

*Violations.* Any violations of the building and plumbing regulations or any unsafe buildings or elevators discovered by the inspectors are reported on the daily written records which they hand in. Thereupon notice is sent out from the superintendent's office ordering the person responsible to remedy the defect or make the structure safe within a specified time. If this is not done within the time allowed, the matter is turned over to the legal department of the city and the offender is brought into court. At the same time permission may be obtained from the Supreme Court authorizing the superintendent of buildings to remove the violation or make the necessary alterations to comply with the law.

*Tenement-Houses.* The crowded and unhealthy conditions in the tenements where the great majority of the working people of the city live had been a matter of concern to charitable societies and public-spirited citizens for a long time; but it was not until the Tenement-House Exhibition in 1900 that the community was aroused to take adequate action to improve them. In this exhibition was shown a cardboard model of one entire block of tenement-houses on the East Side of Manhattan. The block contained thirty-nine tenement-houses, and on January 1, 1900, there were 2,781 persons living in it. There were 441 dark rooms which were like closets and had no light or ventilation when the door into the adjoining room was closed, while 635 rooms got their light and ventilation from air-shafts so narrow that the sun could not penetrate into them below the top of the fifth story. There was not one bath in the entire block and only forty apartments were supplied with hot water. This exhibition, through maps, photographs, and statistics, made the people realize that the workingman in New York was housed worse than in any other city of the world. Governor Roosevelt was so impressed by it that he appointed a Tenement-House Commission, which in 1901 drew up and succeeded in getting passed by the Legislature the first effective Tenement-House Law. The same year a new department of the city government, the Tenement-House Department, was created to carry out the provisions of the law.

*Organization of the Tenement-House Department.* The Tenement-House Law defines a tenement-house as "any house or building, or portion thereof, which is either rented, leased, let, or hired out, to be occupied, or is occupied, in whole or in part, as the home or residence of three families or more living independently of each other, and doing their cooking upon the premises, and includes apartment-houses, flat-houses, and all other houses so occupied." At the present time about four million people in New York City live in tenements, and there are over one hundred and four thousand tenement buildings, containing altogether about a million apartments, under the jurisdiction of the Tenement-House Department. In general, the duties of the Department are to enforce the Tenement-House Law, and the object of the law is to secure four things in tenement-houses:

(*a*) Adequate light.
(*b*) Ventilation.
(*c*) Protection against fire.
(*d*) Sanitary conveniences.

The head of the Department is the Commissioner, who is appointed by the Mayor. Under him are deputies, superintendents, and more than two hundred inspectors, who are appointed from a Civil Service list. There are three offices. The work for Manhattan and Richmond Boroughs is carried on from the main office, in the Municipal Building in Manhattan; there is a separate office at 503 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, for that borough and Queens; and a third office at 391 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, for the Borough of the Bronx. Each office is organized into bureaus and divisions to handle the different branches of its work.

*Construction of Tenements.* Before any one wishing to erect or alter a tenement, or convert an existing building into a tenement-house, files his plans and specifications with the Bureau of Buildings, he must first submit them for approval to the New Building Bureau of the Tenement-House Department. The plans are examined by this Bureau, and a building permit will be granted only if they are in accord with the provisions of the Tenement-House Law regarding light, ventilation, safeguards against fire, and sanitation. The following are a few of the many requirements of the law applicable to new tenement-houses: Every room shall have at least one window opening upon the street or upon a yard or court, including alcove rooms; no living-room shall be less than nine feet

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

high; the walls and floor of the cellar and basement must be damp-proof; a sink with running water must be provided for each apartment; the building, if over six stories, must be of fireproof construction; there must be at least two independent ways of egress, one of which shall be an inclosed stair-hall extending from the entrance-hall to the roof and provided with fireproof, self-closing doors.

In order to make certain that the approved plans are followed, inspectors from the New Building Bureau visit the building while under construction, and not until a final inspection of the completed building has been made will the Department issue a certificate permitting it to be occupied.

Tenement-houses erected since 1901, when the Tenement-House Law went into effect, are known as new-law buildings. The general improvement in the character of tenement-house construction since that date is shown by the fact that although the law does not require the installation of baths, there were no tenement-houses built in Manhattan in 1918 that did not have a private bath for each apartment.

But there were thousands of tenement-houses already in existence in 1901—in fact, about 83,000, or approximately three-fourths of the present number, were erected prior to that time. For these buildings, known as old-law buildings, the law made only such requirements as it would be practical to carry out in houses already built. For example, when a room is so placed that it cannot have a window opening to the outer air, the law directs that it shall be provided with a sash window opening into an adjoining room which has an outside window, or connected by a similar sash window with such an outer room. Up to the close of the year 1918 the Department had ordered over three hundred thousand windows to be cut or enlarged, and at the present time the totally dark room has practically disappeared. In a similar manner light was brought into the dark halls and stairways by compelling the owner to place glass panels in the doors opening into rooms at the ends of the halls and by requiring a skylight over the stairway.

Greater protection from fire in old-law buildings was obtained by providing that every apartment above the ground floor should have a fire-escape directly accessible to it without passing through a public hall, that there should be an outlet to the roof by means of a bulkhead or scuttle, and that fire-escapes leading to a yard or court should have a safe means of egress therefrom to the street.

Inspectors from the Old Building Bureau examine old-law buildings, and upon their report orders are sent out to the owners to make the alterations necessary to comply with the law.

*Inspection of Occupied Tenements.* Frequent inspection of occupied tenement-houses is necessary to see that they are kept in repair and that satisfactory sanitary conditions are maintained by the tenants as well as by the owner of the building. This work now occupies most of the time of the inspectors of the Old Building Bureau. In most instances they are sent to examine particular defects which have been reported to the Department, but as often as possible a house-to-house inspection is made.

Let us observe the work of an inspector who is engaged in making a thorough sanitary inspection. He has a card for each house to be visited, on which are printed the various points to be covered in his report. He examines the roof to discover leaks, and notes whether the door leading onto the roof has a key lock in violation of the law. He observes the cleanliness of the walls of the halls and whether the shafts and courts need to be whitewashed or painted. If there is a family living in the basement, he asks to see the permit, because the basement of a tenement-house cannot be occupied except upon a written permit from the Tenement-House Department. He observes whether there is any rubbish stored in the basement or cellar, and looks in through the door or window at the bottom of all shafts and interior courts to see that no rubbish has accumulated there. He inquires regarding defective flushing apparatus or other plumbing defects. Going into the yard, he notes whether it needs paving or draining. Lastly, he inspects the fire-escapes, observing whether they need painting, are encumbered with boxes or clothing, and whether the drop ladders from the first balcony to the street are properly hung.

From time to time a house-to-house inspection is made to enforce some particular provision of the law. A night inspection was carried on a few years ago to find out how many tenement-houses had a light burning throughout the night on the first and third floors, as required by law. At intervals of about five years a "census" is taken, involving a visit to every house in the city for the purpose of detecting buildings illegally occupied as tenements. In the census of 1915 nearly three thousand such buildings were discovered, in most cases two-family houses in which three or more families were living with insufficient ventilation and fire protection.

*Complaints.* To discover all violations of the Tenement-House Law would require much more frequent tours of inspection than the number of inspectors permits, consequently the Tenement-House Department relies upon those interested to send in complaints, either in writing or by telephone, whenever there is anything wrong. The complaint need not be signed, but simply give the street and number of the house and state the condition complained of. About forty thousand complaints are received in the course of a year, but before action is taken in any case an inspector is sent to determine whether the complaint is justified by the facts.

In order that those who live in tenement-houses may understand what living conditions in their tenements should be, and what they are entitled to demand from their landlord and from their fellow-tenants, the Department carries on an important work in education through pamphlets, such as "For You," through illustrated lectures, and through personal instruction by the inspectors.

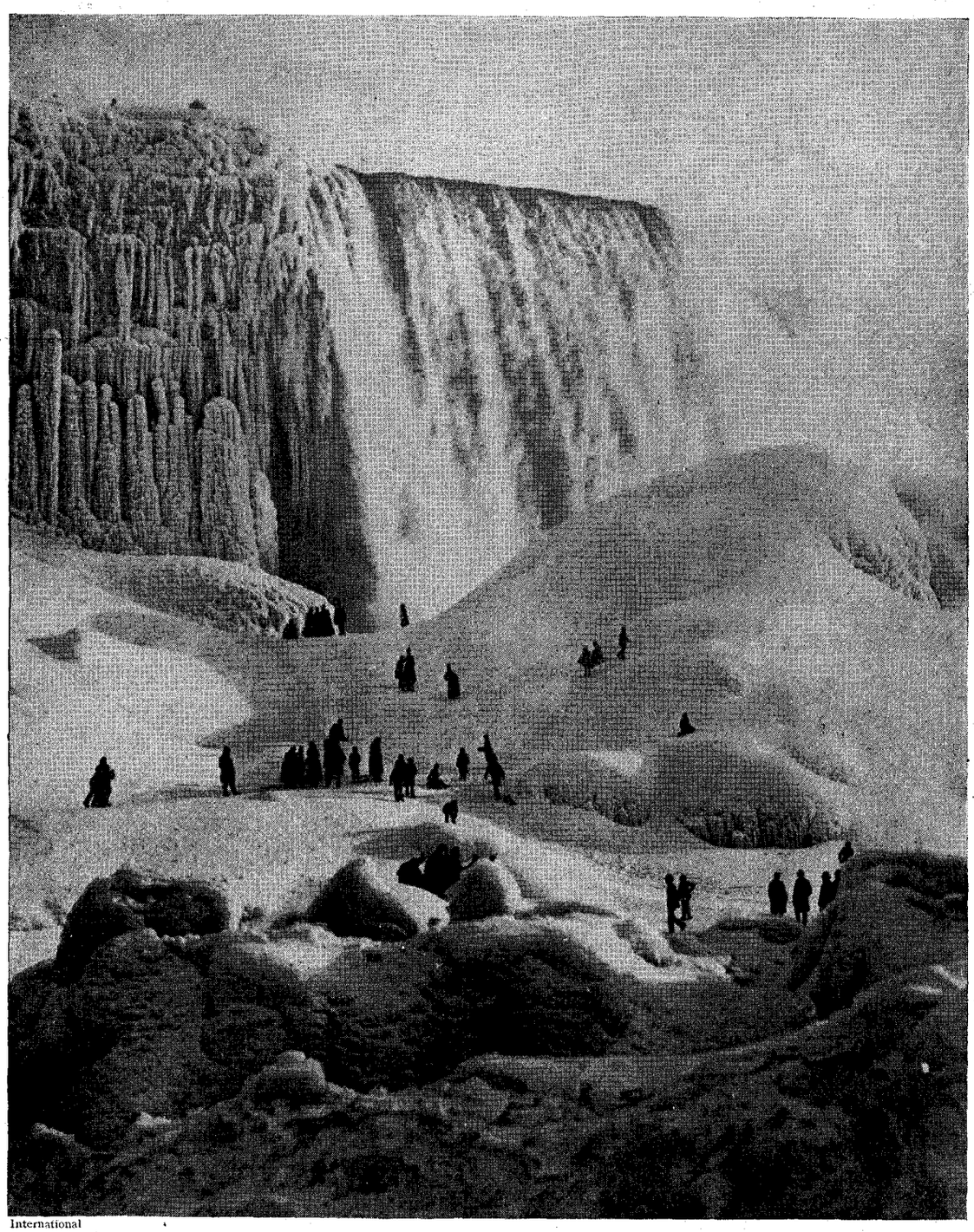
*Violations.* Any violation of law which an inspector finds either in following up a complaint or on his tour of inspection appears in the daily report which he hands in to his supervisor. If the violation is merely a matter of bad housekeeping on the part of a tenant, as, for example, the fire-escape obstructed with clothes-lines or bundles, or rubbish stored under the stairs or in the basement, a printed form of "Notice to Tenants" is filled in and left with the tenant at fault. Usually a subsequent examination shows that the condition has been remedied. If the violation concerns the construction or repair of a building, a notice is sent out by the executive bureau, the bureau which carries on all correspondence with the public, directing the landlord to comply with the law within a given time. In case of refusal to obey an order of the Department, the offender may be brought to trial. Furthermore, if the landlord neglects to put a building in the condition required by law, the Department may obtain permission to have it vacated.

*Bureau of Records.* In completing our survey of the Tenement-House Department, brief mention should be made of the Bureau of Records. This bureau keeps on file a card index of all tenement-houses arranged alphabetically by streets, and also a register of the name and address of all tenement-house owners. With the aid of the Department of Health, it keeps a sanitary record for each house which shows the number of deaths occurring in it each year, as well as the nature of all cases of contagious disease.

*Industrial Housing.* Factories, large stores, and other industrial buildings require oversight by the government for much the same reasons as tenements. There is the same temptation to overcrowd people in poorly lighted and ill-ventilated workrooms, and the large number of people working together makes the risk of life in case of fire nearly as great. For a long time the community neglected to take proper measures, but at the present time there is a State Labor Law which, together with the city regulations, controls very carefully the conditions under which people work in factories and industrial establishments in New York City. The provisions of the Labor Law regarding the construction of factories are enforced by the Bureau of Buildings in each borough, the provisions regarding protection from fire are enforced by the Fire Commissioner, and, in addition, there are a State Commissioner of Labor and an Industrial Commission charged with the enforcement of the other provisions of the law.

In the case of factories and other busi-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

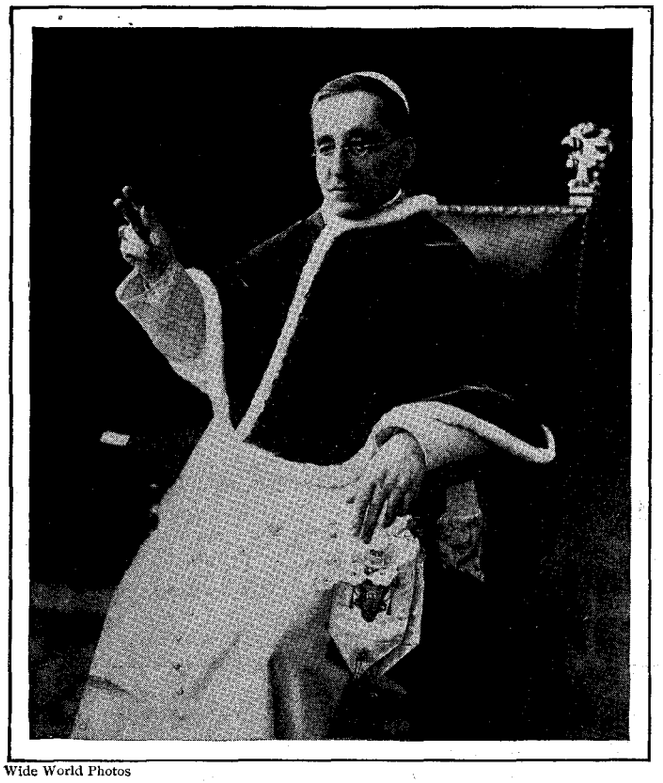


International

NIAGARA FALLS IN WINTER—A SCENE OF CURIOUS AND ENTHRALLING INTEREST

Niagara's summer visitors greatly outnumber those of any other season, but it is safe to say that the sightseer who can visit the great cataract when it is ice-bound, as seen in the above picture, has before him an absolutely unparalleled spectacle. Sparkling snow, glittering ice, thundering water, and scintillating sunshine make at that time a scenic combination that realizes to the impressionable visitor his dreams of fairyland

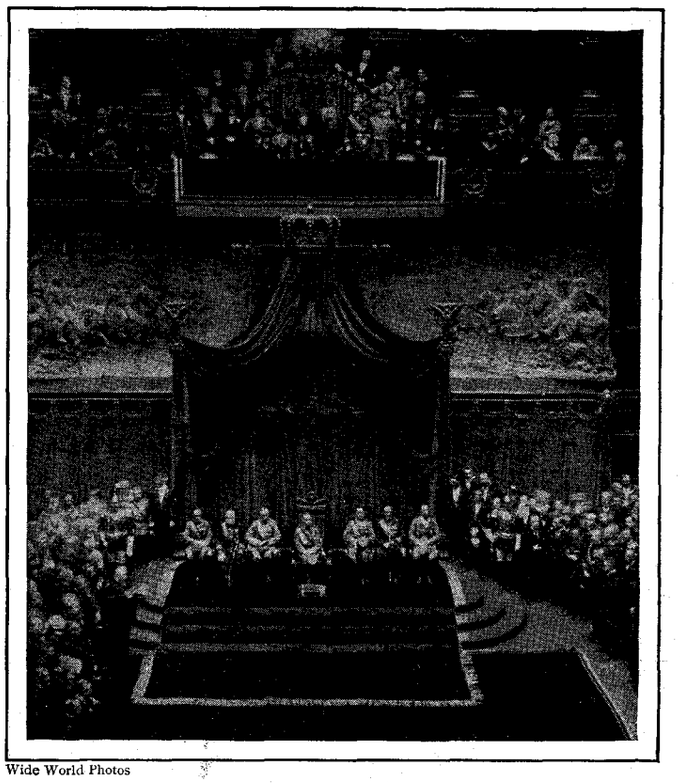
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Wide World Photos

POPE BENEDICT XV—A RECENT PORTRAIT

This photograph, it is announced, was taken at the Vatican in Rome at the recent consistory when seven new Cardinals were created



Wide World Photos

THE KING OF ITALY AT THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT

This official photograph gives a view of the impressive surroundings of the Italian Parliament at its recent convocation

Wide World Photos

THE CITY OF ARRAS RECEIVES THE INSIGNIA OF THE LEGION OF HONOR

The occasion pictured above was that significant moment in the history of Arras when the famous old war-torn city was decorated with the insignia of the Legion of Honor by President Poincaré—one of his last official acts, it is stated, before his retirement as President

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

(C) Underwood & Underwood

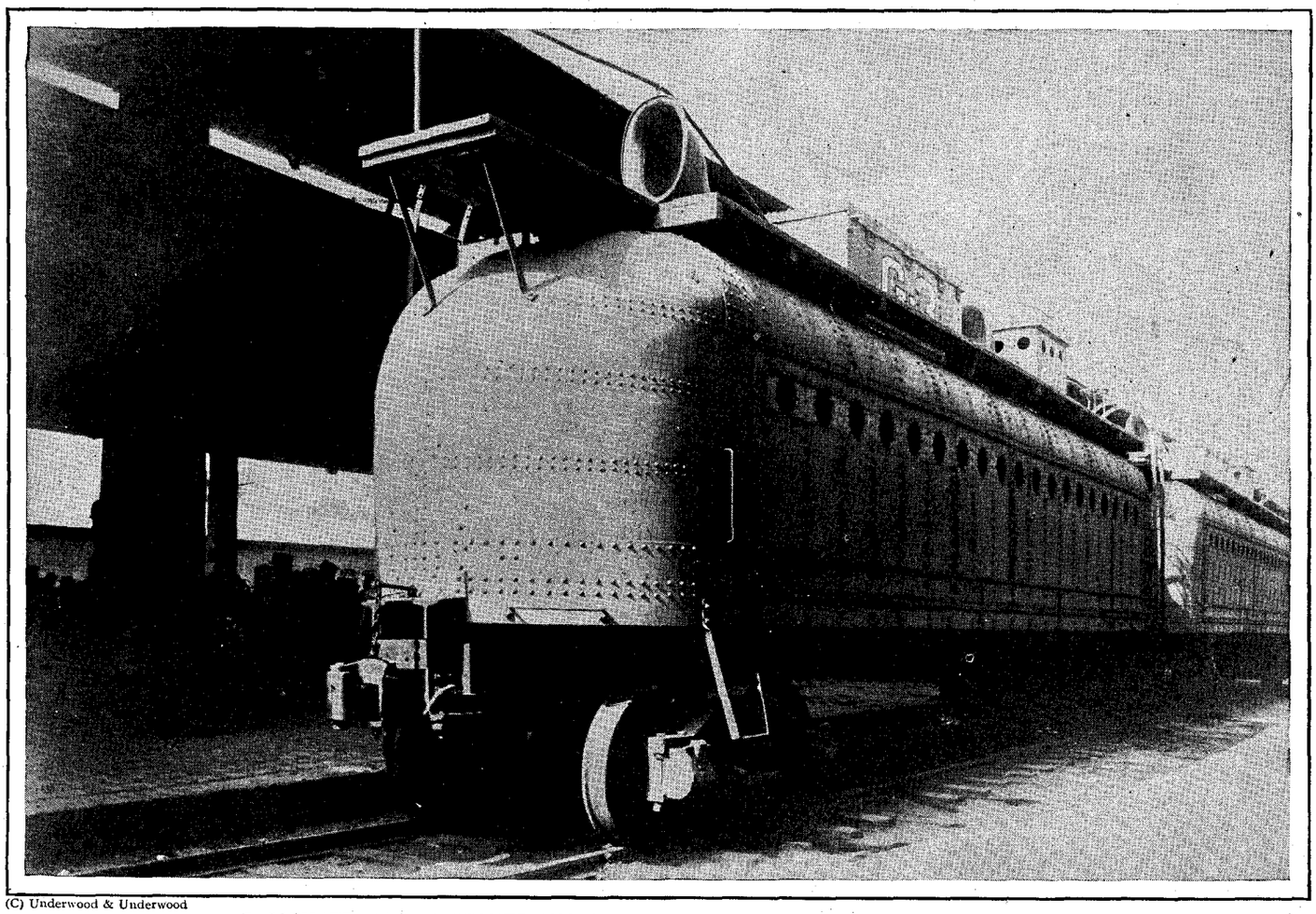
LACROSSE—AN EXCITING INCIDENT

This picture was taken during a match in England, where this fine game is said to have become very popular recently

(C) Underwood & Underwood

FIREMEN FIGHT THEIR AGE-OLD ENEMY UNDER TRYING CONDITIONS

The fireman's contest with the foe against which he wages perennial war is ordinarily sufficiently exacting. When bitter weather adds to his troubles his lot is an unenviable one. The photograph was taken at the burning in Boston of the Railway Y. M. C. A. Building



(C) Underwood & Underwood

PASSENGER CARS DESIGNED FOR USE IN BANDIT-INFESTED REGIONS OF MEXICO

The unsettled conditions of travel in Mexico are significantly indicated by the use of the cars shown above, which, it is stated, have been built for the National Railway Lines of Mexico by a California company

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ness buildings, the Bureau of Buildings, in addition to the usual examination of plans to secure safety of construction, makes tests of the load each floor can safely carry and issues cards stating the maximum load, which must be kept posted on the appropriate floor.

The questions whether the fire exits are adequate and whether there is sufficient fire protection in any business building are now determined by the Fire Commissioner, and he is authorized to order the installation of an automatic sprinkler system or to make any other requirements he considers necessary.

Like the Tenement-House Law, the Labor Law aims to secure proper ventilation, light, and sanitary conditions. It provides, for example, that every workroom in a factory shall contain at least 250 cubic feet of air for each person during the day and 400 cubic feet for each person doing night work. Not only is sufficient lighting required, but it must be arranged so as not to strain the eyes of the workers.

*Responsibility of the Citizen in Securing Good Housing.* Enough has been said to show that in New York the community has made careful provision for the regulation of buildings of all kinds. However, good laws are not sufficient; they must be backed up by the interest and co-operation of the citizens. If the people really desire good housing in their city, they will secure it; but if they are indifferent and are careless about obeying the law, no amount of government regulation will bring it about. Nor is it a matter that should concern the property owner or mature person only; boys and girls who take such pride in the good condition of their surroundings that they are eager to obey the laws and assist others to obey them help greatly in making their city cleaner, safer, and more beautiful.

A great number of high school pupils in New York City live in tenement-houses, and in order that they may know what public regulations they can be most helpful in having carried out in their own buildings the following list of requirements of the Tenement-House Law is given. Regulations pertaining to the construction of buildings are not included because they can be enforced through official inspectors, whereas satisfactory sanitary conditions and precautions against fire can be maintained day in and day out only through the continuous assistance of those who live in the buildings

I—REGULATIONS TO KEEP BUILDINGS CLEAN AND IN REPAIR

(*a*) Piles of dirt, filth, garbage, ashes, or rubbish shall not be allowed to accumulate in any part of the building.

(*b*) The owner of the building shall provide a sufficient number of cans or other receptacles to take care of the ashes, garbage, and rubbish.

(*c*) Walls of courts and air-shafts, unless built of light or colored brick or stone, shall be kept whitewashed or painted a light color, and shall be kept clean.

(*d*) Cellar walls and ceilings shall be kept whitewashed or painted a light color.

(*e*) No new wall-paper shall be placed on any walls or ceilings unless all old paper has first been removed and the walls and ceilings thoroughly cleaned.

(*f*) The space underneath the seat of water-closets and underneath all sinks in public halls shall be left open and the floor and wall surface beneath and around them kept clean and in good repair, and, if constructed of wood, painted with light-colored paint.

(*g*) In public halls and stairways there shall be no broken floor boards, stair steps, banisters, or railings, the walls shall be kept clean, and dirty or torn carpet or oilcloth shall not be permitted on the floors or stairs.

(*h*) The water-tank on the roof shall be kept clean.

(*i*) Any leak in the plumbing shall be repaired promptly.

(*j*) The flushing apparatus shall operate with a sufficient flow of water to flush toilets thoroughly.

II—REGULATIONS TO LESSEN DANGER FROM FIRE

(*a*) All fire-escapes shall be kept painted and in good repair.

(*b*) No encumbrance of any kind, such as boxes or bundles, shall be placed before, or upon, any fire-escape.

(*c*) Drop-ladders from the lowest fire-escapes to the ground shall not be rusty, but capable of being lifted and put into position quickly.

(*d*) The means of egress leading from fire-escapes to the street shall remain clear and unobstructed.

(*e*) The springs on the fireproof, self-closing doors of stair halls and dumb-waiter shafts shall be in good working order.

(*f*) The ladder or stair to the roof shall be unencumbered.

(*g*) The bulkhead door or scuttle opening onto the roof shall not be locked or fastened otherwise than by a movable bolt or lock.

(*h*) No combustible material, such as excelsior, paper, rags, etc., shall be stored in the cellar or in any other part of the building.

III—REGULATIONS TO SECURE PROPER DRAINAGE AND PROTECTION FROM DAMPNESS

(*a*) The roof shall be kept free from leaks, broken leaders and stopped-up gutters repaired, and all rain-water so drained off as to prevent its dropping onto the ground or causing dampness in walls, ceilings, yards, or courts.

(*b*) All drains shall be kept clean.

IV—REGULATIONS TO KEEP HALLS LIGHT AT NIGHT

A light shall be kept burning near the stairs upon the entrance floor and upon the second floor above the entrance floor every night from sunset to sunrise, and upon all other floors from sunset until ten o'clock in the evening.

V—REGULATIONS TO PREVENT OVER-CROWDING

No room shall be so overcrowded that it affords less than 400 cubic feet of air to each adult and 200 cubic feet to each child under twelve years of age occupying it.

# BOOKWALTER'S RENAISSANCE

## THE THIRD OF FOUR STORIES OF THE "Y" AT WAR

BY KATHERINE MAYO

AUTHOR OF "JUSTICE TO ALL" AND "THE STANDARD BEARERS"

FORWARDING CAMP, in Le Mans, was a part of the American Embarkation Center. Further, it was a sea of thick, deep mud, where men marked time and cursed. Classification Camp, where incoming troops were sorted out, became known as "The Madhouse"—because there also men just marked time and cursed. Out in the scattered villages the billeted men, too dull and disconsolate to endure the company even of one another, wandered in solitary by-roads, sat alone by desolate waysides, marked time and cursed.

In Spur Camp only reigned comparative peace of mind, for Spur Camp had to labor hard as supply source for all the rest.

Meantime the Y installed in Le Mans was making, it must be said, a very poor job of it. Excellent bits of work were doing here and there scatteringly. But the personnel, as a whole, rolled in the trough of the sea, without drive or direction. Weak heads were wasting the strength of their betters. An opportunity in size and importance second to few or none lay withering.

For example: Central Hut for enlisted men—a large private house in the heart of the town taken over for Y uses. At the end of January that Central Hut was a heart-breaker. It was dirty to the point of squalor. It lacked any attempt at brightness or homeliness that an outsider could perceive. It was disgraced by a canteen that closed with the suavity of a snapping-turtle at hours that must have suited the convenience of somebody, but which very far from suited the convenience of the men it should have served. It could scarcely have been more forlorn.

As you passed through the grimy front door into the grimy entrance hall, the first thing that greeted your eye was a

[1] The first story of this series, "Billy's Hut," was printed in The Outlook of January 28; and the second, "The Colonel's Lady," in The Outlook of February 4.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

long, bleak counter, behind which stood one or more stone-faced figures as cheerful as Rhadamanthus judging the dead. As a matter of fact, these, if they were doing anything at all, were exchanging money. Now the exchanging of money constituted a very valuable service to the American soldier; and a great deal of money—the local currency of numberless little French towns—was actually changed on that very spot.

But oh, the chill of those faces! And the frigid, forbidding desolation of the whole plant!

Boys drifted in and out—but they, too, looked dull, resentful, dreary. "Better no Y at all," one could not but think—"better the utter absence of any pretense at service than such a frozen thing as this."

At night, trains rolled in all through the small hours, bringing troops from the field. No place to sleep. The town full, the railway station full, this miserable Y place full. Deadly cold, damp weather, the flu all about, and no comfort anywhere.

"If only we could give them hot drinks and substantial sandwiches! If only we could give them hot water and soap, just to wash their faces and hands before they lie down to sleep! If only we had extra blankets for them to roll up in, on these cold, cold floors! If only we girls could be here to welcome them, when they arrive, looking alive and awake ourselves—instead of their being engulfed in a silent tomb!" So mourned Ruth Brooks, sorrowing over the place, frantic to change it, yet unable to lift even one corner of the weight that smothered it all.

Out in the camp Y's the same tone, as a rule, prevailed. Asleep. Dead. Unprofitable. Beyond, in some of the villages, the Y here and there was doing fine work, handsomely upheld by Army officers whose commands it served. But even there the lack of central stimulation and support could not but be felt.

In a word, the Y in Le Mans, like the troops there encamped, hung idle—marking time.

That was at the end of January. About a week later something happened Carter, Chief of the Overseas Y, sent down a man; a *man*, named Alfred Bookwalter. The effect of that act was like the effect of laying a finger on the button that releases the power of Niagara. Under Bookwalter's touch the whole feeling changed in the twinkling of an eye.

Bookwalter knew nothing about working hours. Nothing about conserving his strength for future use. Nothing about limitations. He jumped in and worked, body and brain, as if each minute that he lived held his last chance on earth. There was no end to his imagination or his courage or his pressure. The personnel under him stood up as if by magic, shook into place and bloomed with vigorous life—flung itself suddenly into the job with a real passion.

In two weeks' time you would not have known the camp. "A fortnight ago I was ashamed of my uniform," said one Y woman. "Now I wouldn't exchange it for anything on earth. It means a smiling, hearty welcome from every soldier I meet."

Splendid big huts sprang up like mushrooms, thanks to the willing manual help of the Army, who saw with appreciation the new effort afoot. The great York Harbor Y D Hut, for example, was completed in thirty-six hours. Staffed entirely by women, the service that it rendered was superb, as was that in the many other new structures that Bookwalter wished into vivid life.

Out in the camps miracles were wrought. In the Forwarding Camp that fine officer General Longan, the while he did away with his own heavy legacy of mud, backed and assisted the new-born Y with the most genuine and efficient energy. With his help the whole work took on the air of a well-planned festival.

In the villages now all sorts of novelties appeared—for instance, one of "The Count's" inventions. The Count, by the way, was himself an itinerant blessing, manifest now here, now there, always to dispense benefits in forms as original and as spicy as his own unique character. His name, which nobody knew, was Marquard. He came from Washington, and is loved of many.

The Count, then, invented the idea of a one-ton truck, containing two or three Y girls "easy to look at," who can laugh, sing, and make doughnuts; one old man who loves men; a victrola; and any pleasant little accessories that may be available.

On a given day a telephone informs some detachment of one or two hundred men billeted in a given village that tomorrow morning a party of girls from home will pay them a call.

Meantime the girls are making American pies and cake and doughnuts as fast as human hands can fly. For these are just plain Y girls, you must understand—not Entertainment Department people, but regulars—on the regular job.

At the time fixed they reach the village. The entire detachment, which has been keying up for this moment ever since the news arrived, awaits them in the middle of the road. The officers welcome them as a God-send because of the cheer they will surely spread. Their truck becomes the theater of the day. They multiply themselves to chat with the boys. They set up their stove, cook chocolate in a big boiler, and make a party with that and with sweets they have brought. They play the victrola, they sing, they recite, they tell stories, and do all the tricks they know.

And then, late in the day, when everybody is happy and good-humored, when all the lot are friends, the old man that loves men gives a plain little ten-minute talk about things that it does boys good to hear—about things that leave them feeling homely and softened and helped and stronger.

And so at last, with warm good-bys all around, with scores of messages to be conveyed and errands to be done, and with a promise to return next week for another party, the old man and the girls that are easy to look at pack up and move on to the next station.

These stations, you see, could never be served by permanent Y's; they are too small, too numerous. Another army would be necessary to cover them. But the visiting truck can do much to break the monotony of dull days.

The Dancing Unit, consisting of fifteen young and deliberately pretty Y girls, with a chaperon feelingly described by the military as "herself very far from unattractive," was another successful feature of the Bookwalter Renaissance. This Dancing Unit, during all the bitter winter weather, each day betimes piling into a big truck with a piano, an Army band, and a hot chocolate apparatus, would move upon some isolated hamlet where American soldiers lay forlorn.

Once on the spot—and they tried to reach it early—their first task was to seek out the best likeness to a dance-hall, which might be anything from an old barn to a ramshackle, cobwebby theater. Whatever it was, the girls flew to work at once, sweeping, cleaning, decorating. Then they set up their hot chocolate apparatus, turned on the band, and gave a *thé dansant* to the enlisted men. After which they messed—with the officers as a rule, not to leave them out entirely—and gave another enlisted men's dance in the evening.

For the girls it meant heavy labor. Living conditions, anywhere outside of Paris, were rougher, dirtier, harder than peace-time travelers can conceive. Short hours of sleep, stiff physical exertion, and the continuous task of working off the accumulated energy of dance-mad doughboys at the rate of perhaps twenty doughboys per "honest-to-goodness-American girl," twice daily. No service was more welcomed by the men, and the girls loved it. But never think that it was an invalid's job for a holiday.

The Athletic Department, too, always good wherever it had the ghost of a chance, under the new régime burst into wholesale and spectacular efficiency.

As for that worse than barren waste, the Central Hut, the change that now struck it was as sudden and as complete as if wrought by a beneficent cyclone. With the picture of its former estate in mind, scarcely its shell remained recognizable. Little more money had been spent on it. *That* was not where the secret lay; but its spirit had been released from bondage. Two people had been given charge of the hut, who, like the old man on the Count's trucks, loved men and knew how to let men know it—Mr. and Mrs. Tait. And Bookwalter backed them. That was all.

They made the place clean. They got its worst walls freshly painted—by soldiers volunteered for the job—by soldiers who from the first would have welcomed that job had it been so presented to them. Bright calico curtains, costing nothing worth mention, now relieved the long windows of cruel hardness. Cheerful prints appeared on the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

walls. Good hot water and soap never failed the round of the clock. Extra blankets were plentiful. The wet canteen ran all the time, day and night. And Ruth Brooks at last came into her own, and, with a chance to work her pretty head off, beamed like a sportive young saint betimes enjoying heaven.

From having been a living tomb, an abattoir of gladness, the place had suddenly become a sort of temple of joy. And the charm that had done it, once again, was simply the change of spirit—the taking away of the dodos, the drive toward life and service that Bookwalter had thrown into his whole machine—the invocation of the power of unsparing love.

The visage of the place changed from moment to moment—Mrs. Tait in her little sitting-room, mending a uniform blouse, talking quietly with some one boy who wanted counsel; Mrs. Tait appearing downstairs, on an errand of sorts.

"Oh, *here* she is! Come now, mother, tell us a story."

The errand forgotten, a chair pulled into the center of the room, herself planted in it, while an ever-increasing circle of lads forms around her, and she laughingly racks her brains for some new tale to tell. Any tale will do. Her mere voice seems to content them.

Then Ruth Brooks and the others with her, working away at the night canteen, closely watching the boys as, all through the small hours, they stumble in, white with fatigue and hungry, dirty with the dirt of the long, long road, weighed down with their packs. The girls gave them good, solid food and all the hot drinks they want—for the weather is bitter cold and raw; but they look out the while for other needs—for sickness or trouble of any kind, or heads reeling with drink—and use all their well-trained wits and judgment and ready sympathy.

There were quiet back-waters in the transformed hut, where boys by the many score lay sleeping—on tables, benches, floors, wherever they could curl down in their blankets. But the main down-stairs rooms seemed never to sleep—never to stop their frolicking. As, for example, the night of the 22d of March, a night exactly like other nights. At one o'clock the whole ground floor was swarming with lads in khaki—lads who, had they not been there, would have been wandering around the streets of that strange, dark, foreign town, wandering into estaminets, wondering what to do next, wondering where to sleep—drifting away with strangers.

Ruth Brooks is feeding them, smiling on them. Mr. Tait is cleaning them up and bedding them down—in so far as they are ready to accept that latter process. Mrs. Tait sails among them like a sort of impersonated Christmas-tree, shedding a feeling of festival. In the big room, at the end, a soldier orchestra is playing—will go on playing as long as the house stays awake; for the schedule, here, is dictated solely by the aspect of passing moments.

Suddenly a civilian appears in the street door—Mr. Ramsay it happens, of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, but an absolute stranger to every boy in the place. Yet his coming stirs them all—an American business man, not in uniform, dressing the part, by his mere look carrying them forward to the old, new life at home, toward which their thoughts yearn.

The stranger, beaming, perfectly unselfconscious, just an observer, follows the sound of the music. The boys trail after, till the room has filled in his wake.

"Speech!" some one shouts. The civilian catches the spirit.

"Gentlemen," he begins—and with that one word he owns them.

It was just a friendly greeting, with a tone of pride or belief in them, an assurance of welcome home. Then, "Say, now, let's sing something," and a strong-voiced dive into tune, after which the band plunges gallantly. But the simple heartiness of the man caught them fast—fell in with the general lack of restraint, the complete amity and confidence that breathed in everything.

"Come on, Spuds, you sing now!" a dozen voices call out.

"Aw! I'm so shy."

"Sling him up here!" And Spuds, slung up, limps with feigned embarrassment, lands beside the piano.

Perhaps he is a vaudeville star in civilian life—this carrot-headed, lanky corporal of engineers. Anyway, he sings with professional effect a song that sets the whole room roaring its chorus.

Quick on the last note, Spuds fades into the close-packed mass, whose rear ranks now stand on chairs and sofas, or cling to brackets and window-sills. Another boy takes his place, tossed forward by the laughing, chaffing, cheering crowd, and sings his own specialty. Then somebody jumps up to express a happy thought, is heard in a spirit of exhilarated levity, is capped by another wit. And so on through songs and chorus, jokes and speeches and songs again. The rush, the brilliance, the spontaneity of it all, pass telling.

On through the night it goes, the crowd gradually changing as the stream of arrivals flows in and as earlier comers, seeking out the upper rooms, at last coil down to sleep. And all the while a Y man—it is Bookwalter himself on this particular evening—is looking newcomers over, finding out their personal needs, shooting them hither and yon in cars and trucks, saving them from being a. w. o. l., or sick, or too badly broke, attending to them in as many different ways as their wants suggest.

Meantime a really queer thing had been happening. It started on December 3, when the Y in Le Mans was as dead as yesterday's stewed fish, and when its very limpest, deadest, and most useless feature was perhaps the Educational Department's representation. And it began, as most movements do, by the dropping of a high explosive in the shape of a human being into a heap of punk.

Her name was Mabel Otis, a new recruit. Having only just landed in France, she did not yet know her ropes. From Paris, Dr. F. E. Spaulding, of the Y Educational Committee, a live wire, death to dodos, who knows what he wants when he sees it, sent her to Le Mans, to report to the local director. The director, remarking that there was nothing whatever for her to do, shoved her off to the library in Central Hut "to help tie up magazines."

"Magazines? *Magazines!* Why, we haven't any magazines left to tie up," exclaimed Miss Bacon, the excellent librarian, and went on about her business.

So the new recruit, come to France to serve the A. E. F. (and it was not her fault, by the way, that she did not come sooner; Washington kept her six months awaiting her passport); so the new recruit, come to France in the Y to serve the A. E. F., found herself thrown flat on her own resources.

"Well," she said to herself, "they say American soldiers like to talk to American women. I'll stand out in front and see if any soldier will speak to me."

But the first to address her was a Y man—another member of the Educational Department—like herself, sent to Le Mans only to be turned adrift.

"I am an architect. I am supposed to teach architecture; but no classes have been arranged here. Nothing has been planned in any direction. Nothing could be more hopeless. I shall leave tomorrow."

He strayed away, disconsolate.

Then a passing doughboy tossed her a word, got a gay word back, and stopped to investigate. In five minutes' time she had learned, as the good fairies would have it, that this doughboy was himself an embryo architect, that he hoped to resume his study on his return to the States, and that an opportunity to work at it here and now would look to him like a lifeboat in mid-ocean.

Breathless with excitement, she fled with her new friend in search of the Y architect. By good luck the architect was still in the building. The two men seized upon each other hungrily, as mutual *raisons d'être*. With a flash now of surmise as to what her own *raison d'être* might be, she hurried back to her position.

Another greeting, another; yes, strange as it seems, another embryo architect. Again the flight through the building. And then it was that she saw the firm outline of her real job.

These two soldiers—these two would-be students, strangers to each other, came from different organizations, different camps—had had no knowledge of each other—had different hours of freedom. Undoubtedly many others, like-conditioned, were scattered here and there among the troops. They must be found, brought together, and their leisure synchronized—however that could be done. They must be organized into classes, and teachers procured. Meantime, even as she thought it out, she was scratching ink on paper.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Men interested in the study of architecture and allied subjects are requested to sign below," it read.

That notice, tacked on the wall, before the next noon had collected a string of names.

On the afternoon of December 4 the Y architect lectured on cathedrals to an interested class thus gathered for him. At the same time Miss Otis herself, having crammed the history of Le Mans and having identified its points of interest of all sorts, began personally conducting ever-growing and ever-appreciative parties of doughboys through the town. Sketching trips in and about the city started on December 7, and by December 20 the Y Architectural School had taken on so much size and importance that the Mayor of Le Mans granted the free use of the draught-rooms of the municipal École de Dessin for its housing. A set course included one week's outdoor drawing from the fine old buildings in which the town abounds, one week's indoor drawing from measurements, and a final week in the field, under the Y instructor. The completion of the first course resulted in an exhibition of 250 drawings that would have done credit to any Architects' League and which drew crowds of interested French visitors.

Meantime, inviting applicants for other subjects, the new recruit was rapidly accumulating names of men who not merely wanted but fairly pined—the thought once given them—to study all manner of things. Building, Contracting, Higher Mathematics, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Salesmanship, Law, French, Drawing, Painting, Music, Harmony, Shorthand, Typewriting, French History, Debating, Agriculture, Accounting, Public Speaking, Advertising, Economics, English, Journalism—by December 9, or five days from the birth of the parent idea, nearly three hundred enlisted men had signed up for classes in one or another of these subjects.

Now, therefore, it was up to the woman who had started the thing to find a habitation for the school, to secure the cooperation of Army officers, to arrange the classes, to find teachers.

It was to the distinguished courtesy of the Commandant of the French forces and to the Mayor of the city of Le Mans that she owed her school. Kindness itself, the Mayor handed over to her one of the best school buildings in the town for the use of American soldiers after the hours when the French children occupied it. All its class-rooms, all its typewriters, all its equipment of any sort, the Mayor placed entirely at her disposal from four in the afternoon to nine at night, when the lights went out.

On December 16 the Y school opened. From the moment of its birth it scored a success of truly sensational character. And certain lessons of no small general value could be learned in observing it.

"The men themselves have done it. It is their work—simply the product of their strong desire," as Miss Otis insisted both then and throughout the school's career.

That strong desire, indeed, fairly blazed in evidence.

But it is clearly observable that, until this one woman came along, no one had remarked its existence. Now the force in which it presented itself was enough to sweep you off your feet.

Take a scene or two on an evening early in January, remembering that they were simply characteristic scenes, which might have been equaled or surpassed hundreds of times, either then or later.

Between six o'clock and ten minutes to seven, fifty-two American soldiers, drawn by the mere rumor of the place, walked into the little office to be enrolled for classes. Enlisted men all, they came from every walk in life. Some were professional men, some almost illiterates. All of them wore on their faces such a look of mingled hope and doubt and hard-wrung purpose as told of conditions that, if ever we fight again, must not be possible.

Most of these newcomers moved straight on into classes at the moment in session. But one little group of five, having registered for a particular subject and having been assured of teaching as soon as a teacher could be found, yet lingered about as if the very atmosphere of the place pleased them.

Miss Otis, meantime, was busy at her desk.

The office door opened and a non-com. entered—a strong-faced, soldierly type, somewhat older than the rest. The woman glanced up.

"Sergeant Calvin!" she exclaimed. "What luck! See, these men, here, want to study building. We have no text-books. *That* I know. But what can be done for them?"

Now Sergeant Calvin, an established architect at home, had volunteered in the ranks on the day America entered the war, eager to get to France by the quickest route. But, by a turn of fate far from unparalleled in war experience, some accident had early detached him from his organization. Next, his papers had disappeared in their long passage "through channels." Now, therefore, through no fault of his own, he was a man without a record, officially nonexistent, far more helplessly lost than any sane human being outside of an army could possibly be—unable to acquire a right to move in any direction, powerless to escape from the grip that held him month after month, wasting in idleness.

Briefly, an able man, whose skill was urgently needed by the Army itself on every hand, was condemned to "The Madhouse," marking time, lost among swarms of delousing Negroes, in a prairie of slime and mud.

"Want to study building, do they? Shall I try?"

Another two minutes and the class is in full swing, in that very room. Sergeant Calvin stands by the blackboard. The five men have pulled chairs into a semicircle at his back.

"Any of you got anything special in view?" he asks.

"Well," remarks one of the five, "we were all figuring on getting married if ever we get home. We'd kind of like to build our own houses, if we could. Anyway, we'd like to know how they'd ought to be built."

"Got any dimensions set?"

A second man pulls out a scrap of crumpled paper.

"Someway, it isn't easy to think about such kind of things—out there in the Madhouse," says he—"but I did draw this. I thought we'd have it about thirty-six by twenty-five. . . ."

The Sergeant snatches the bit of paper, scowls at it a moment, then slashes the blackboard with a bit of chalk.

"Here's your ground plan," he says. "Here's this and this. And now here's what you must look out for"—and with that he is away on points of drainage, floor-beams, planking, strains, and a string of tricks of the trade.

As he talks the five men listen with concentrated earnestness. Now and again one asks a question, always the question of a very intelligent layman—always to be answered with an earnestness as sharp as his own, and with absolute quick clarity. The whole atmosphere is electric. Any observer must see that both teacher and men are catching at the thing with a sort of fierce hunger to test once again the starving muscles of their minds.

Meantime a little black-eyed Greek had come in begging for arithmetic lessons. Calvin had tossed him two different arithmetics from the very few text-books on the shelf. "Look 'em over and see which you like best."

An hour later the little Greek, his head between his hands, is still boring with bead-bright eyes into these same two books, open side by side.

"Well, which do you want?" asked Miss Otis.

"I want 'em both. There's things in both I need. But please, lady, I gotta learn arithmetic. You *gotta* teach it to me. See?"

Impossible to exaggerate the intensity of the man.

"Listen, once: In the College of Pharmacy, in Boston, I was studying to be a druggist when I got drafted. And I missed out on arithmetic. And I got married before I come away. And now my wife says a little baby's comin', see? And—oh, I *gotta* get my examinations passed just as soon as I'm back. I *gotta* get to work. And if I can't learn arithmetic here—I can't pass, *can't pass!*" The little man caught his breath with a sort of choke. "And that means a *whole year* again before I earn money. And the baby comin'—why, don't you *see?*"

"We'll teach you arithmetic," says the self-appointed head of this self-made school. "You come around to-morrow night and you'll have your class, never fear."

For that was her principle—to make an absolute appointment with the applicant, and then out of the blue to find the teacher and the class to meet that date. Never did she fail.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# THE BOOK TABLE: DEVOTED TO BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS

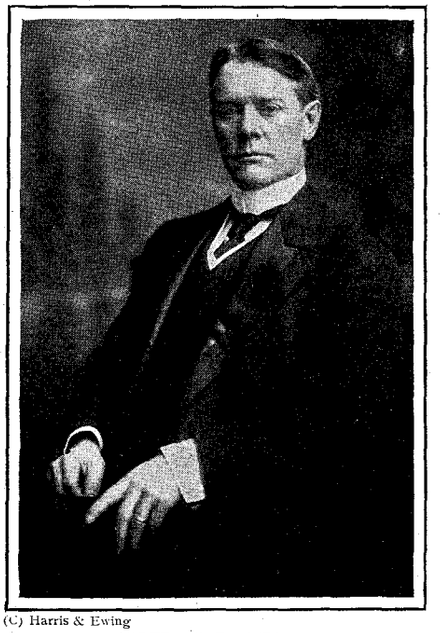
## JOHN MARSHALL[1]

THIS is an encouraging publication. It is encouraging to learn that an ex-Senator of the United States has the ability and the inclination to give several years to the preparation of so careful a piece of historical scholarship. It is encouraging to learn that a successful American publisher believes that there is in America a scholarly reading public large enough to warrant the publication of such a work. We are not all readers of cheap magazines and transient novels.

Mr. Beveridge has combined in this work qualities not too often found in combination. The notes give abundant evidence that in its preparation not only rare books and pamphlets but unpublished letters and manuscripts have been consulted. The preface informs us that the manuscript of these two volumes has been read by professors in Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Illinois, Indiana, West Virginia, and North Carolina Universities, and parts of them by other eminent authorities, legal and historical; and their general sanction may be assumed by the reader. But with this painstaking historical research is combined a historian's imagination. Mr. Beveridge studies the characters as well as the events, and interprets the life in describing it. If he is not wholly free from prejudice, he is in aim and purpose judicial. He unreservedly admires John Marshall, but hesitates not to criticise him. He defends Burr from the charge of treason, yet depicts him as a not too scrupulous adventurer. His political sympathies are with the Federalists, but not with their stupid insensibility to currents of public opinion. But his judicial temper fails him in his portraiture of Thomas Jefferson. The faults of that popular idol Mr. Beveridge sees very clearly, but not his virtues nor his public services.

The epoch with which these volumes deal might be termed the pre-natal days of the Republic. It was not truly born until Appomattox determined that it was to be a Nation, not a Confederacy. It is said that for twenty miles below St. Louis the waters of the Missouri and the Mississippi flow in separate currents, not intermingled. In the first years of the Republic the French and the English concepts of liberty struggled each for the mastery; neither desiring to comprehend the other, each bent on conquest. The Federalists were English and dreaded the excesses of the French Revolution; the Republicans were French and dreaded the despotism of the Bourbons and the Georges. The Federalists were builders, the Republicans idealists; the Federalists derived their conceptions of liberty from the land of Cromwell, Wesley, and Fox; the Republicans their conception from the land of Voltaire, Diderot, and the Encyclopædists. There was not much more political sympathy between Massachusetts and Virginia than between England under Pitt and France under the Directorate. The Federalists wanted a strong government by "the rich, the wise, and good" to maintain law; the Republicans desired a weak government leaving play for individual liberty. The reconciliation of liberty with law they both regarded as an insoluble problem—and we are still at work upon it. But we have made some progress. There are no longer any Hamiltonian Whigs; Hamilton wished the President to appoint the Governors of the States. There are no longer any Jeffersonian Democrats; Jefferson is reported to have believed that the Post Office could best be carried on by private enterprise.

In making law the foundation of a Republic of free citizens John Marshall exercised a greater influence than any other statesman of his time—either American or European. For this service he was equipped by a rare combination of qualities. He reversed the counsel given by Mark Pattison to a young man entering English politics: "Vote with the Whigs but dine with the Tories." John Marshall voted with the Federalists and lived with the Republicans. He was an aristocrat in his political opinions and a democrat in his tastes and his habits. Politically he was as truly a Nationalist as Hamilton; socially he was as truly a Democrat as Jefferson.



(C) Harris & Ewing

ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE
Author of "The Life of John Marshall"

Mr. Beveridge devotes the greater part of one chapter—gossipy, anecdotal, entertaining—to a description of Marshall's personality, his social life, personal habits, and individual character. He was "tall to awkwardness, with a large head of hair which looked as though it had not been lately tied or combed, a body that seemed out of proportion, and arms and legs that dangled from each other and looked half dislocated, dressed in clothes apparently gotten from some antiquated slop-shop of second-hand raiment cut for nobody in particular."

He liked the plain people and found among them, in the freedom of a society unhampered by conventionalism, his social enjoyment. He disliked the formal dinners at the National Capital, and was bored by their formality. "I go to them," he wrote his wife, "with reluctance and am bad company while there." But "wherever he happened to be, nothing pleased Marshall so much as to join a convivial party at dinner or to attend any sort of informal social gathering." His dinners in Richmond were famous for their social freedom and their good fare. "Many guests sat at Marshall's board upon these occasions. Wit and repartee, joke, story and song, speech and raillery, brought forth volleys of laughter and roars of applause until far into the morning hours."

But it was not the feast nor the rare intellectual fellowship which chiefly attracted him. In his journeys "at night he would stop at some log tavern on the route, eat with the family and other guests if any were present, and sit before the fireplace after the meal talking with all and listening to all like the simple and humble countryman he appeared to be." He entered into the spirit of athletic exercises with the ardor of youth, and at sixty years of age was one of the best quoit-players in Virginia." He was fond of children, and of course the children were fond of him. "Once a practitioner sent his little son to Marshall's quarters for some legal papers. The boy was in awe of the great man. But the Chief Justice, detecting the feeling of the lad, remarked, 'Billy, I believe I can beat you playing marbles; come into the yard and we will have a game.' Soon the Chief Justice of the United States and the urchin were hard at play."

He was devoted to his invalid wife; was a home-lover and a home-stayer, and wrote many of his opinions sitting on a rustic bench under one of the great oak and elm trees which shaded his house. To secure quiet for her disordered nerves it was no uncommon thing for him at any hour of the night to steal downstairs without putting on his shoes and drive away some wandering cow or horse whose sounds had annoyed her. At times, contriving a long drive for his wife, as soon as the carriage was out of sight "he would throw off his coat and vest, roll up his shirt sleeves, twist a bandana handkerchief about his head, and gathering the servants lead as well as direct them in dusting the walls and furniture, scrubbing the floors and setting the house in order." He had an engaging laugh, a joyous humor, a generous spirit, was scrupulously conscientious in his personal regard for the rights of others, open-minded to their opinions, a good listener as well as a good talker, and "infinitely kind, infinitely considerate." In a word, he was lovable, and the men who knew him best loved him the most. "'I am in love with his character, positively in love,' wrote Story after twenty-four years of close and familiar contact," and Story was appointed to the Supreme Court as a Massachusetts Republican, while Marshall was a Virginia Federalist.

Democratic as he was in his personal tastes and his social habits, it was never necessary for him to assert his dignity. "If he reached the court-room before the hour of convening court, he sat among the lawyers and talked and joked as if he were one of them. . . . Yet there was about him an unconscious dignity that prevented any from presuming upon his good nature, for Marshall inspired respect as well as affection. . . . When the time came for him to open court, a transformation came over him. Clad in the robes of his great office, with the Associate Justices on each side of him, no king on a throne appeared more majestic than did John Marshall." But the democratic spirit which dominated him in social life dominated him on the bench. The real democrat respects his fellow-men.

[1] The Life of John Marshall. By Albert J. Beveridge. Volume III—Conflict and Construction, 1800–1815. Volume IV—The Building of the Nation, 1815–1895. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Marshall was a real democrat; and saw something worthy of respect in all sorts and conditions of men and some element of truth in all sorts and conditions of opinion. This enabled him—no! compelled him—to give a respectful hearing to the counsel who presented before him their antagonistic opinions. He was not a learned lawyer. "John Jay and Oliver Ellsworth were his superiors in that respect; while Story so infinitely surpassed him in erudition that between the two men there is nothing but contrast." He was not even a great reader of professional treatises. His favorite books were novels and poetry. Among the few he treasured were the novels of Jane Austen and Walter Scott and an extensive edition of the British poets.

But he knew how to take advantage of the learning of others. He encouraged extended arguments and often demanded them. He listened with an open mind, compared the conclusions which opposing counsel put before him, and out of the results of their study reached a conclusion which was often different from that of either advocate. But the decision was rendered by a judge who had patiently heard, carefully considered, and intellectually respected their arguments, and they were left without any ground of complaint. This open-mindedness gave him great influence not only with the bar but with his associates on the bench. After Story's appointment in 1811 a majority of the judges were Republicans; but the Court continued to be called "Marshall's Court." The judges did not bring their families to Washington for the brief terms during which the Court sat, but lived together at one boarding-house. Said Story, "We live in the most frank and unaffected intimacy. Indeed, we are all united as one, with a mutual esteem which makes even the labors of jurisprudence light." This social fellowship promoted judicial agreement; and the engaging personal qualities of the Chief Justice, and his sincerity, his non-partisanship, his sense of justice, and his intellectual abilities, aided by his non-combative and persuasive methods, gave to him a leadership the more readily granted because it was not demanded. "The control of the Court was made so easy for the Justices that they never resented it, often, perhaps, they did not realize it. . . . To agree with him was a pleasure."

When he was appointed, and for some years thereafter, the Court was without influence. So little place did it occupy in the public estimate that in building the National Capitol no room was provided for the Court. It "crept into an humble apartment in the basement beneath the Senate Chamber." When the Capitol was burned by the British in the War of 1812 the Court removed to a private house and held its sessions there for two years. The office of Chief Justice had from the first gone a-begging. Jay, the first Chief Justice, resigned to become a candidate for Governor of New York. Patrick Henry and William Cushing declined the appointment. John Rutledge resigned as Associate Justice to accept the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of South Carolina. Levi Lincoln and John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts successively declined nomination to the bench before Story's appointment. Nearly a quarter of a century after his appointment he wrote to a friend, "In the possession of an ordinary man, it [the office of Chief Justice] would be apt to disgrace him." The Republican Congress under Jefferson would have abolished the Court altogether if the Constitution had allowed them to do so. It did everything it could to reduce the powers of the Court. Justice Samuel Chase was impeached. The articles of impeachment, wrote John Quincy Adams, "contained in themselves a virtual impeachment not only of Mr. Chase but of all the Judges of the Supreme Court from the first establishment of the national judiciary." And it was openly avowed that if the impeachment had succeeded the impeachment of the other Federalists on the bench, including Marshall, would have followed. Congress could not remove the Judges nor abolish the Court, but it provided salaries so inadequate that Story wrote that the Judges were "starving in splendid poverty," and he seriously considered resigning in order to resume law practice.

That from such unpromising beginnings the Supreme Court has grown to be recognized by competent historical authority as the most powerful tribunal in the world is due more to John Marshall than to any other one man. He created the public sentiment by which Congresses and the Presidents are governed. In form and in fact decisions, his opinions were none the less consciously or unconsciously addressed to the American people. And because he lived with the people and understood the people, they understood him. He was persuasive, not combative; he rarely attacked an opinion, he simply supplanted it. He wrote in a non-scholastic English, and elucidated great principles with a clearness that made them intelligible to common folk. They were widely published and widely read. The bitter attacks upon those decisions, to which I think he never replied, helped to clarify the issue which his critics vainly endeavored to befog. When President Jackson affirmed that "the opinion of the Judges [on Constitutional law] has no more authority over Congress than the opinion of Congress has over the Judges, and on that point the President is independent of both," it required no great astuteness to see that the issue presented was one between the sovereignty of law and anarchy. And on that issue Marshall never wavered, never hesitated, never was ambiguous or obscure. By his decisions he established certain principles which are essential to the prosperity if not the life of the Nation. But he did more. Because he understood the American people and was understood by them, he created a public opinion which converted America from a Confederacy of independent sovereignties into a sovereign Nation, possessing all the characteristics, attributes, and powers of nationality, and inspired by a sense of the sacredness of law which constitutes an insurmountable barrier to all the lawless schemers of revolution and of anarchy with which the fevers imported from the Old World are threatening us to-day.

LYMAN ABBOTT.

# THE NEW BOOKS

FICTION

**Lynch Lawyers.** By William Patterson White. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

This is a cowboy story with wild excitement in every chapter and a strong touch of romance to offset the sensationalism.

**Up, the Rebels!** By G. A. Birmingham. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

Canon Hannay has never written a more satisfying story. In fact, this novel of Ireland seems to us to have more unity and sense of proportion than any of the author's previous books. At the same time, it constantly evidences his delightful sense of humor. As an Irishman, he has a proscriptive right to laugh at Irish foibles and inconsistencies. He formally dedicates this story "To any friends I have left in Ireland after the publication of this book." A typical Irish plot for the establishment of the Republic, planned by poets and dreamers and headed by a girl of ardent enthusiasm, is the center around which the characters are grouped.

BOOKS FOR YOUNG FOLKS

**Staircase of Stories (A).** Chosen by Louey Chisholm and Amy Steedman. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Children who like a "great big book" will treasure this collection of stories, with its multitude of pictures in color and black-and-white. The title indicates a gradual ascent away from simplicity in the stories, beginning with "The Old Woman and Her Pig" and ending with "The Last Class," by Alphonse Daudet.

BIOGRAPHY

**From Midshipman to Rear-Admiral.** By Rear-Admiral Bradley A. Fiske. Illustrated. The Century Company, New York.

Admiral Fiske's utterances always attract attention, and popular appreciation of him as a naval critic will doubtless bring wide perusal of this stout volume, though it might have been condensed, we think, with profit to the general reader. Aside from the readable personal memoirs, there are two notable features of the book. The first is with regard to the Admiral's criticisms of the Navy Department; no matter how timely these may have been, the volume contains what seems to us an oversupply of controversial matter. The second feature concerns the Admiral as an inventor. Here, indeed, is matter to interest every inventive boy. He may learn, for instance, about the Admiral's range-finder and stadimeter, his telescope-sight and semaphore signaling. He crowned these achievements by inventing the torpedo-plane and expresses a not unnatural chagrin that England, and not the United States, has brought it to a thoroughly practical stage. Had Admiral Fiske's recommendations been followed, this country might have sent flotillas of dirigibles, bombing airplanes, and torpedo-planes to Europe as soon as we entered the war, the result presumably being an earlier end of that war. The author, we note, like many others, predicts that the great future of aeronautics will not be on land, but on sea. As three-fourths of the surface of the earth is covered by the sea, much more powerful airplanes will be required than for flying over comparatively small stretches of land.

**Memories of Buffalo Bill.** By His Wife, Louisa Frederici Cody, in Collaboration with Courtney Ryley Cooper. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

The story of the famous scout is told here in a lively conversational style that will please the average reader. In addition to its personal interest the book gives a stirring picture of early Western life.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

**Vital Message (The).** By Arthur Conan Doyle. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

This volume, giving Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's faith in spiritualism and the grounds on which it is based, will be welcomed by believers as a reinforcement of their belief, will be read with interest by those who are curious but unconvinced, and will have no effect upon skeptics. The fundamental fallacy of the book, as of many arguments for spiritualism, is the silent assumption that whatever is mysterious is supernatural.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# THIS WEEK'S OUTLOOK

## A WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY[1]

BY J. MADISON GATHANY
SCARBOROUGH SCHOOL, SCARBOROUGH-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

### Shall We Have Discipline?

IN this week's issue of The Outlook two ex-service men have something to say about military discipline. Ask some of our American citizens who were on the firing line in Europe what they think of military discipline. Compare what they say with what you find in these two articles.

What are your answers to the questions asked by Mr. Frost at the end of his article?

What, in your opinion, would happen if an army in training were not "eternally chaperoned"? If you were to be held responsible for training men for actual warfare, would you dare "cut out" discipline and put them on their honor to obey and get ready for the conflict?

Mr. Lane, in his article, is of the belief that "present army discipline does not breed high morale." Is the recent record of our Army and Navy a contradiction of Mr. Lane's position?

Does the Daniels-Sims controversy illustrate any point or points made in these articles? If so, what?

In his authoritative and valuable book entitled "From Midshipman to Rear-Admiral" (The Century Company) Rear-Admiral Fiske relates certain incidents, in the telling of which he himself says that he is probably exposing himself to the charge of insubordination. Should he be disciplined for the telling of these incidents?

The editors of The Outlook raise the question whether "discipline is something that ought to be cut out altogether." If it ought to be, what is to take its place?

Do you know of any home, factory, or institution without discipline? If so, how does it get along?

How do you answer the questions asked by the editors of The Outlook in their introductory comment upon the articles by Mr. Frost and Mr. Lane?

Define: *Discipline, inherent, leadership, self-control, Prussian theory of discipline, Loers, tyranny, policy, theory.*

### Lord Grey and the League of Nations

Does the communication from Lord Grey really defend the drawn-out controversy in our Senate over the Treaty and League of Nations question? If so, do you take exception to his reasoning?

Why is Lord Grey willing to see the United States enter the League conditionally? Is its entrance to the League as important as Lord Grey would have us think?

In this communication Lord Grey says that nothiug is more desirable in international politics than good understanding between the United States and the democracies of Great Britain and her self-governing dominions, and that nothing would be more disastrous than a misunderstanding and estrangement between these two groups of peoples. Is this in your opinion an exaggeration? In connection with this question, read the volume entitled "The English Speaking Peoples," by G. L. Beer (Macmillan Company, New York).

The Outlook thinks that Lord Grey's view as to the six British votes in the Assembly of the League of Nations is both just and reasonable. There are many in the United States who are decidedly opposed to the Grey-Outlook viewpoint. Where do you stand in this matter?

Should President Wilson now be willing to accept Senator Lodge's position on the Treaty?

In what ways can the League of Nations aid international good will? Can you suggest at least four ways?

What is the meaning of: *Ratify, politics, public opinion, public sentiment, compromise?*

### On the Starboard Tack

Do you understand what The Outlook means in using the expressions "starboard tack" and "port tack"? Are they properly used in this article?

What is the harm in having one faction or party in power all the time? Tell why you would or would not care to have government affairs in our country for the next decade in anti-radical hands.

Which is it better to be, a reactionary, a radical, a moderate conservative or a moderate liberal? Which are you, and why are you what you are?

Distinguish between sedition, treason, treasonable, felony, and misdemeanor.

Look up the facts about the Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798. What were the reasons for their enactment? What effect had the passage of these Acts upon the party responsible for them?

All right-minded persons believe that sedition should be destroyed. But how should it be destroyed?

Explain why it is difficult to distinguish between protection of public order and safety and transgression of public and private liberties.

Discuss whether the Constitutional definition of treason should now be changed.

Are the measures now before Congress dealing with sedition contrary to any of the teachings of the Declaration of Independence?

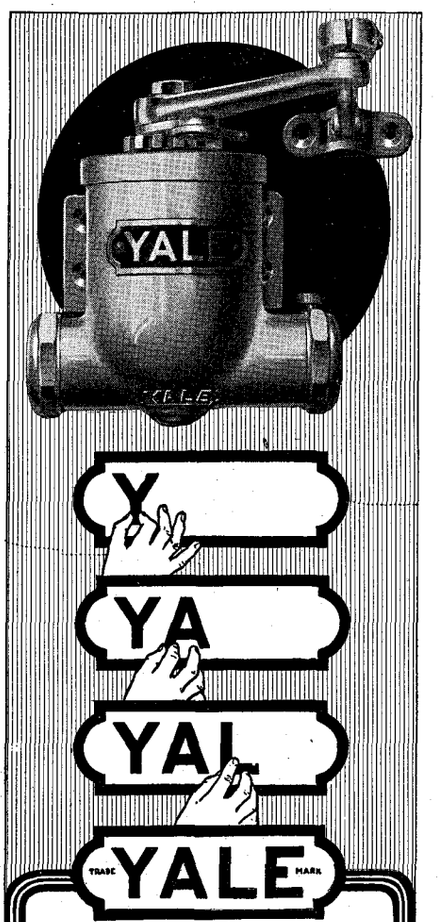
If your brother or father believed in advocating the soviet type of government for the United States, would you consider him a desirable citizen?

Is it true that freedom of thought is the condition of human progress?

Explain carefully the following words and expressions: *Bourbonism, parliamentary government, forestall, Constitutional, procedure, immunity.*

You will find some decidedly thought-provoking suggestions on current social and political tendencies in the following books: "The Unsolved Riddle of Social Justice," by Stephen Leacock (John Lane Company), "Liberalism in America," by Harold Stearns (Boni & Liveright), "The New Social Order," by Harry F. Ward (Macmillan).

[1] These questions and comments are designed not only for the use of current events classes and clubs, debating societies, teachers of history and English, and the like, but also for discussion in the home and for suggestion to any reader who desires to study current affairs as well as to read about them. —THE EDITORS.




**Give your door a Yale Door Closer**

**—and it will close as "Soft as cotton"**

A door not equipped with a Yale Door Closer is unwieldy, destructive, bothersome. It either crashes shut with a nerve-racking, plaster-shaking, splintering slam, or stays open, allowing chilly dust-and-germ laden drafts to sweep in.

A Yale Door Closer *completes* the door—closes it every time it is opened, silently, easily. It saves nerves, conserves heat and preserves the door itself.

Your hardware dealer will sell you the Yale Reversible Door Closer for main entrance, closet, library, kitchen, bath and screen doors. You can install them yourself, without knowledge of their internal mechanism.

*See the trade-mark "Yale" on Yale Door Closers, the same trade-mark that guarantees Yale Cylinder Night Latches, Padlocks, Builder's Locks and Hardware, Chain Blocks and Electric Hoists.*

**The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.**
*Makers of the Yale Locks*
**9 East 40th Street, New York City**

Chicago Office: 77 East Lake Street
Canadian Yale & Towne Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont.

*When in New York or Chicago visit our Exhibit Rooms. You will be cordially welcomed.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

## RAILWAYS AND SOW-THISTLE

BY JOHN T. BARTLETT

Artificial conditions sometimes are involved in the otherwise inexplicable distribution of a noxious weed, just as geographical factors sometimes strangely control the spread of insect pests. Colorado is a great potato State, but as an economic factor in potato production the well-known Colorado beetle or potato bug is much more talked about. The potato bug, some well-traveled persons have erroneously thought, is ubiquitous in the potato-growing regions of North America. But it isn't. British Columbia in the Pacific Northwest is an important potato producer. But the potato bug, traveling a good many years, hasn't got there yet.

A strange fact the observant tourist observes in Saskatchewan, that wonderful grain district of western Canada, is that the worst weed pest, the perennial sow-thistle, is practically confined to railway yards. Then a second interesting point is noticed. Along the Canadian Pacific Railway almost all patches of the weed are on the north side of the track.

The explanation of both these conditions is simple enough. The sow-thistle in Saskatchewan is an imported weed pest. In cleaning out stock cars and unpacking goods the seeds have been scattered. Along the Canadian Pacific the weed arrived in the feed used for horses by contractors building the second or double track. The contractors of the early days had clean feed, and the south side accordingly is fairly free from the pest.

Saskatchewan is making a serious effort to eradicate the sow-thistle. A new angle in the campaign is furnished by the school-children of the province, who have been lined up in a contest by the school-teachers.

## ANOTHER SLOVAK HOME

It is surprising what different interpretations can be put upon the same facts. The writer of "Behind the Picket Line" in The Outlook of January 21 gives as a gloomy picture of the oppressed state of the steel worker a description of the home and family of Mike, the Slovak Steel Striker. Mike is the father of "eight splendid, beautifully brought-up children, sound, good-tempered, and good-natured," who are attending the public school, and are evidently well fed and at least tolerably clad. "Mike had been here for twenty years. After twenty years of unremitting industry, he had achieved a four-room house. It had a grape arbor and a little garden. That is what the conditions of labor in this country had permitted him to achieve—and he is incomparably better off than the average steel worker." And we may add, than the average American farmer, teacher, or even professional man. The man of these categories who in twenty years has raised half as many children as Mike and who has a home worth, say, three thousand dollars, may consider himself fortunate. Mike beats me both in the number of children and in the amount of savings.

Don't compare Mike with Charlie Schwab. Compare him with his brother who remained in Austria. Mike has the better of him by two thousand dollars and several children. From that viewpoint America still seems the land of opportunity.

JOHN A. BOLE.

Wallkill, Ulster County, New York.


# *What Determines the Real Value of Your Home Building Investment?*

MOST people admit that Face Brick is the most beautiful material for a home, that it is the most enduring, the safest from fire. But because they believe it is "too expensive" they use a cheaper material.

The average builder puts too much emphasis on the original cost of a home. He doesn't stop to think about depreciation, upkeep, repairs, fuel bills, and fire insurance rates. Yet these are the factors that really determine the permanent value of his investment.

You will find these matters fully discussed in "*The Story of Brick,*" an artistic booklet with attractive illustrations and useful information for all who intend to build.

An interesting feature of the booklet is a survey covering a period of years, showing the percentage of difference in cost of various types of house construction.

You will probably be surprised to learn what a small difference in cost there is today between a Face Brick house and one of less durable, less beautiful materials.

*Send for your copy today*

**AMERICAN FACE BRICK ASSOCIATION**
**1139 Westminster Building, Chicago**

A·F·B·A
USE FACE BRICK
*—it Pays*


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

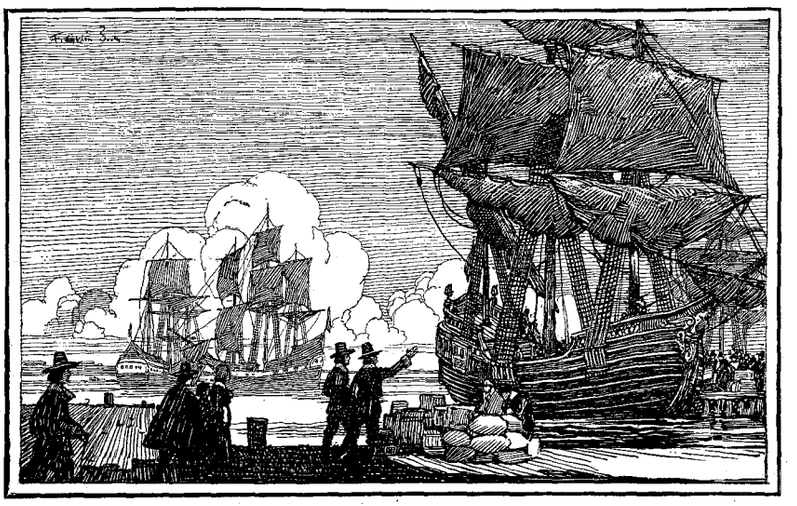
# FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

The Financial Department is prepared to furnish information regarding standard investment securities, but cannot undertake to *advise* the purchase of any specific security. It will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, and a nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service. All letters of inquiry should be addressed to THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York.

## BASIC INDUSTRIES

EVERY one is familiar with the principle that for an investment the stocks or bonds of a company engaged in a necessary and stable line of business are better than those of a concern whose business is the manufacture of a luxury or a non-essential. To carry the principle further, some things are more necessary and more in demand than others, and it would seem that if we could be sure of the thing most necessary and most in demand we would have found the ideal investment. And if a number of people were asked to name this most important thing it would be interesting to know what their choice would be. Probably their answers would name the products of almost all the so-called basic industries. Would any one name automobiles? They are essential now, certainly. Would it be ships? It cannot be denied that the world is dependent upon ships. Perhaps railway equipment would be one of the replies. We could not live without the railways, and the railways would not exist long without equipment. Some one might name coal, or food. Unquestionably both are essential, and without food, life of course would soon cease. But the producers of food are not organized into the great corporations which through the medium of stocks and bonds offer us opportunities for investment. Oil might be one man's choice, and there is no doubt about oil's playing an increasingly large part in the world's affairs. But what about steel?

We read that the automobile industry is prospering, that the manufacturers are planning for increased output, and looking

When the Ship Came In

IN Colonial days the arrival of a ship at an American port was a great event. It meant news from overseas, and, more important, supplies of woolens, linens, shoes, and implements, in payment for which the settlers offered furs, tobacco, lumber, or whatever of value the new country produced.

For the most part, trading was mere barter, goods being exchanged directly for goods. Certain commodities, even, were used as legal tender.

Modern banking has eliminated these slow and uncertain methods. Through its organization of offices and correspondents in this country and abroad, the Guaranty Trust Company offers every facility for the direct, safe, and prompt handling of commercial transactions, and for financing domestic and international business.

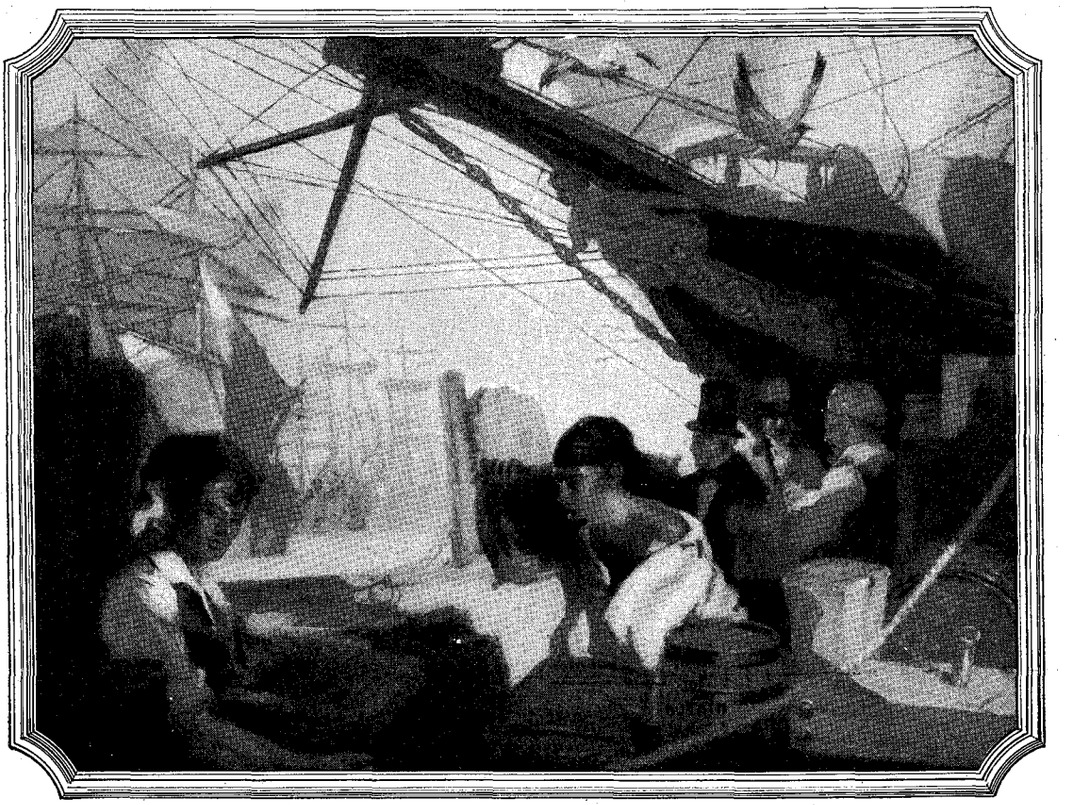
*A complete list of booklets describing our various services will be sent on request.*

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

New York London Liverpool Paris Havre Brussels

Capital & Surplus $50,000,000 Resources over $800,000,000


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



*The Golden Age of the American Merchant Marine began when the group of famous Salem owners and merchants (about 1785) first sent their ships to China, India and St. Petersburgh, From then until the decline of the clipper ships in 1860, New England led the way upon the sea.*

# New England *and* Foreign Trade

NEW ENGLAND comes naturally by her maritime prestige and mastery. Her ports on the Atlantic are very fortunately situated. As compared with others, they are hundreds of miles nearer Europe. Their harbors could comfortably shelter the world's fleets, and their wharves are favored by direct rail communication to all inland centres. In all respects they are the natural gateways for foreign trade.

In Boston, New England possesses a port of entry and export yielding only to New York and Philadelphia in rank. During the year 1918 the imports at the port of Boston amounted to $295,915,214, and the exports during the same period $221,314,900.

Directorates of industries throughout the country desiring to benefit by the advantages of New England seaports will find the Old Colony Trust Company equipped with exceptional facilities for remitting funds by cable, issuing commercial credits, financing exports and imports, furnishing foreign credit data, and locating markets for goods throughout the world. Send for our booklet—"Your Financial Requirements and How We Can Meet Them."

Come to New England this summer—the Tercentenary of the Pilgrims' Landing—and make this Company's office your banking headquarters.

## OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY
*BOSTON*


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Fair Words and Bond Safety

THE fact that a bond is listed is in no sense a guarantee of its safety. The best safeguard for the investor is the searching scrutiny of a reliable bond house which has purchased the security and is competent to pass upon its merits. Records demonstrate that the average unlisted bond offered by conservative houses is a better investment than many active listed bonds.

Write for our booklet O-335
*"He Buys Only Listed Bonds"*

A·H·Bickmore & Co
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Preferred Stocks

of New England manufacturing concerns meet the demands of the most careful investor. They combine safety of principal, good income and ready marketability

We specialize in these securities and will gladly send you our Current Selected List O 356

*May we send you a copy?*

Hollister, White & Co.
INCORPORATED

50 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.
Springfield Providence Philadelphia


FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT
*(Continued)*

forward to selling more cars than ever before. What does this mean to the steel industry? Simply that the more automobiles there are produced the larger the orders for steel.

A great deal of attention is being given to the shipbuilding industry these days. We are urged to devote more attention to our merchant marine, and we have built more ships in the last few years than ever before. Most ships nowadays are made of steel. A new ship means an order for one of the steel companies. Congress is urged to appropriate money for a larger navy, battleships, cruisers, destroyers, and submarines, guns and shells. When the appropriation is made, about the first thing done is to place orders with the steel companies for armor plate and the other steel needed.

Suppose the railways place large orders for equipment. This means good business for the equipment companies, of course, but where do the equipment companies get the materials required for its manufacture? From the steel companies. Steel is being used more and more for freight cars and passenger cars. The car trucks are made of steel, so are the wheels. Every one knows what the rails are made of. Railway equipment must be renewed every few years; in fact, men in a position to know estimate that in normal times the railways of the United States need a billion dollars annually for improvements, extensions, and repairs. A large part of this money would be spent for steel.

Coal is carried to the consumer in steel cars. Much of our food is planted and harvested with machinery made of steel. Oil is obtained from the wells by the aid of steel equipment; it is carried to the consumer in steel tank cars, or in steel tanker ships. It is burned in furnaces made of steel, is used to run engines made of steel. Steel in some form is connected with its use in practically every form.

Steel office furniture is being widely used these days; buildings are largely of steel, trolley cars are of steel; so are all kinds of tools; steel wire is much in use; in fact, an astonishingly large proportion of the needs of modern civilization are dependent upon this metal.

So it is that in the recent liquidation on the Stock Exchange the strength of the steel securities has been an outstanding feature. The industry is in exceptionally good condition. With the world in crying need of a vast amount of construction and reconstruction, it is only natural that orders for steel are piling up. There is work of all kinds to be done, and steel is essential to it. The steel mills can hardly cope with the demand, and there is work ahead for many months to come. From present indications the demand promises to continue, and, unlike the situation in some of the other industries, there is no overproduction of steel.

As a matter of fact, the steel companies have been prospering for a long time. Whether their stocks have discounted this fact fully or not remains to be seen. When it comes to the bonds, however, it seems safe to say that a number of the highest grade may be had at prices to yield attractive returns, coupled with safety of principal and interest.

The result of the United States Steel Corporation's operations for 1919 gives an idea of the size of this business. Here is a company with approximately six hundred million dollars of bonded debt, three hundred and sixty million dollars of preferred


Notably Good Bonds

6% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Especially desirable 6% First Mortgage Real Estate Serial Gold Bonds based upon income-producing property under lease to nationally known concerns.

*Federal Bond & Mortgage Co.*

90 L Griswold Street Detroit
(285)



E J L

FIRST FARM MORTGAGES

SAFETY and SIX PER CENT

If you have a large or small sum to place where you are assured of perfect safety and a substantial income, let us tell you about our First Farm Mortgage and Real Estate Bonds.

**Land Best Security**

Our loans are secured by rich agricultural land in the Northwest—one of the best farming sections in the Union, and are furnished in amounts to suit. Send for descriptive pamphlet "S" and offerings.

**Established 1883**
**Capital and Surplus $500,000.00**

E. J. LANDER & CO.
GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RSC INVESTMENT-SERVICE

*Canada—*

The Investor's Opportunity

The high premium on American funds is causing hundreds of United States Investors to buy high-grade Canadian Bonds and Debentures.

The discount at which Americans can buy them makes their yield exceedingly attractive. Their security is sound; they are readily marketable. Principal and interest on many of them are payable in American funds.

To give you an idea of the opportunities offered by the Canadian investment field—write for a copy of the Special United States Edition of *Investment Items*, our monthly publication. It will repay your reading.

**Royal Securities**
**CORPORATION**
**LIMITED**
Head Office - MONTREAL
Toronto Halifax St. John, N.B.
Winnipeg London, Eng.
49

**FIRST MORTGAGE FARM LOAN BONDS**

DANFORTH FARM MORTGAGES represent conservative Loans on productive farm lands worth more than double the amount of the debt.
Not One Dollar lost in sixty-two years.
Interest paid promptly when due.
For sale in $500 and $1,000 denominations and upward.
Complete information furnished upon request.
Ask for Booklet and Investor's List No. 58.

**A·G·Danforth·&·Co**
Founded A.D. 1858
WASHINGTON - ILLINOIS

**9 PAYMENTS**
*monthly buys outright any stock or bond. Purchaser secures all dividends. Odd lots our specialty. Write for selected list and full particulars* - FREE
CHARLES E. VAN RIPER
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange
50 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

*Make Your Money Earn More*

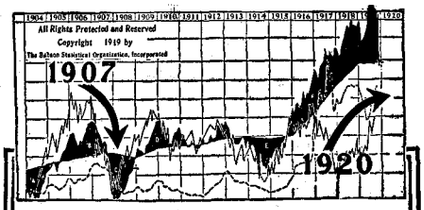
**Apply Any Test To These 7% Mortgages**

Although our first mortgages on Miami Real Estate yield 7%, their safety is their only claim for your consideration.

Investigate our Miami investment offerings. Analyze them solely from the standpoint of safety. Apply any test you would to a 6% or 5½% investment. If they withstand your critical inspection, then, and not until then, take into consideration their high yield.

Write for offerings and Booklet No. 13, mentioning the amount you desire to invest.

G.L. Miller & Company
Miami Trust Bldg., Miami, Florida




**Will 1920 Be Like 1907?**

Will present conditions—very like those of 1906—lead to a break and slump in 1920 similar to the panic of 1907?

**BABSON'S**

recent speculative Bulletins analyze these conditions thoroughly. They give you the plain, unbiased facts of the present situation and compare it with 1906. With these facts before him, every investor can see what's ahead and govern himself accordingly.

***Report on Request***

A few copies of recent Bulletins and full details of Babson's Services are available for distribution to interested investors. A request on your letterhead will bring them, gratis.

*Merely Ask for Bulletin AD-29*

**Babson's Statistical Organization, Inc.**
**Wellesley Hills, Mass.**
The Largest Organization of Business Advisors in the World.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

*(Continued)*

stock, and over five hundred millions of common. Net earnings for the year amounted to $77,093,160—equivalent, after the deduction of preferred dividends, to $10.20 a share on the common stock. For the last three months of the year, and in spite of the strike, $2.27 a share was earned for the common stock. Total earnings for the year were $143,813,219, and after deductions and dividends final surplus was $26,458,357. These are big figures for one corporation.

United States Steel common stock has long been considered the "market leader." It has always been a speculative favorite, there are more dealings in it in the space of a year than in any other stock, and its upward or downward course has an important effect upon the remainder of the market. One of the principal reasons for this is that the condition of the Steel Corporation's business is supposed to be a reliable indication of conditions throughout all industry. Industry is so dependent upon steel that large orders for steel point to general prosperity, or *vice versa*.

We do not pretend to state it as our opinion that investments in steel securities are always better than any others. Nor that steel is the only basic industry in the country. We wish merely to call attention to the fact, using steel as an example, that it is the stable industries which offer the most attractive inducements to investors. In times of panic all securities are affected, of course. But as a general proposition investments in stocks or bonds of companies supplying those materials on which industry as a whole is dependent would seem to comply most nearly with the requirements of a good investment. Perhaps because they are "basic" they would be the first to feel the effects of depression, but because of this same fact they would also be the first to recover from these effects. In other words, a slackening in orders for steel would probably indicate a slowing down of business; mounting orders for steel would mean that the business outlook was favorable.

"I have participated in the successful operation of a plan for the improvement of American business. The principle on which the plan is founded should have the immediate consideration of every progressive American business man.

The book

***Intelligent Selfishness***

*A Business Builder*

*By Montague Ferry*

clearly presents the practical working out of the plan, and I heartily commend it."

President, The W. S. Tyler Company

NOTE: This book may be had from your bookseller, or direct by mail from the publisher.

Price, One Dollar.

LAURENCE C. WOODWORTH
*Maker and Publisher of Books*
500 Sherman Street
CHICAGO, U.S.A.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Registered Trade Mark

Established 1855

*Initial Display Children's Dresses of*

**English Sateen**

JAMES McCUTCHEON & CO. announce the first display of Children's Dresses of English Sateen.

English Sateen, the season's novelty fabric, is imported exclusively by James McCutcheon & Co.

This beautiful wash fabric, with its fine soft finish in quaint designs, is ideal for Children's Dresses.

*Orders by Mail Given Special Attention*

**James McCutcheon & Co.**

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Sts., N. Y.



# HOME FOR SALE

**A Small Estate on the Hudson**

**In the Beautiful George Washington Country**

A country place of 10 acres located on the west bank of the Hudson River, one and one-half hours from New York, reached by three railways; two and a half hours by motor, on splendid roads. Condensed description as follows: Brick house, beautifully English in appearance, sets in center of lawn, dotted with variety of magnificent old shade trees; contains all modern improvements; 5 living-rooms, servants' dining-room, 6 large master's bedrooms, 4 baths, 7 servants' bedrooms on third floor; outside laundry, also caretaker's house of brick with 6 rooms; caretaker on place; large brick stables and garage accommodations; also accommodations for horses, cows, and chickens; two driveways into place. House offers full view of river and surrounding mountains; very complete in every way; splendid lawns and vegetable garden. Wonderful opportunity to secure charming country home near New York. Price $35,000, part on mortgage. Must be seen to be appreciated. House beautifully furnished throughout and could be bought furnished complete or in part ready for immediate occupancy, if purchaser so desires. For photographs, particulars, and arrangements for inspection apply to

**SHIPP & OSBORN, 51 Second St., Newburgh, N. Y.**


## WHAT ONE PROFESSIONAL MAN THINKS OF ANOTHER PROFESSIONAL MAN'S PROFESSION

General Wood's comments on the educational value of military training quoted in The Outlook for December 17, 1919, deserve, if true, serious consideration on the part of those controlling the education of the boys and young men of the Nation. Even if they are not true they deserve consideration coming as they do from a Presidential possibility.

In order that the following criticism of his views may not appear to spring from political or ulterior motives, the writer wishes to say that he regards Camp Funston, commanded by General Wood, as the best organized and as having the most highly developed *esprit de corps* of the seven camps in which he served during the World War.

Probably no one entitled to an opinion would deny the assertion that the soldier comes out of the camp "better physically." But when the General says "he comes out with a better co-ordinated mind and muscle," he makes a statement that may be made with equal force after the man has learned to hoe corn, to box, to mend shoes, to vault a pole, to swim, etc. Like all of these things, learning military maneuvers and military etiquette involves general results only in so far as the actual practice is universal—only when the practice involves all possible co-ordinations or at least all possible *types* of co-ordinations. Military training fits for all other kinds of human activity only as military training involves all the types of nervous connections required in such activities. And such a claim for military training would of course be ridiculous.

Again, the General asserts that the soldier "has learned habits of promptness, personal neatness, respect for authority, respect for law, respect for the rights of other people." Would that these large claims were true, but what is the concrete evidence following the world's great wars? What of the respect (or lack of respect) for law and for the rights of other people following the Thirty Years' War, the Napoleonic wars, and even the last war? In every one of these instances the evidence is just the opposite to the claims set up in the above quotation. The evidence everywhere points to the conclusion that military training and military experience develop respect for force and for authority and rights backed by force, and that the returned soldier everywhere tends toward a primitive and elemental view of society in which force is dominant. Force "to the hilt" was the dominating conception of militarily trained Prussia. And force "to the hilt" is the dominating conception of nearly all professional soldiers, whether Prussian or not. It is not even necessary to go out of our own country to see the disrespect for rights and the exaggerated conception of force that follow large and rather extensive military training and military experience. It was so after the Civil War; it is now. Witness the rioting of recent months, the attacks upon theaters and conventions, the evidence adduced at the coroner's inquest at Centralia, Washington, and lastly the recent warning issued by their commander to the members of the American Legion.

General Wood adds that the soldier

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"has learned to do things when told, and as told, and to do them with promptness and exactness."

As a rule, General Wood may be credited with rising above the narrowness of the professional soldier, but here he reflects the attitude of a typical professional Army officer. Does America desire to educate the masses of her men into the attitude that involves a separation between action and thought, between those who shape and exercise authority and those who blindly obey it, such as is involved in the Army whether it be Prussian or American?

Apparently General Wood is not entirely free from certain "idols" spoken of by Bacon. Only those who have risen above the prejudice and limitations of their own profession can speak with true perspective when they break into the discussion of topics that lie in fields other than their own.

E. C. ROWE.

Department of Psychology,
Central State Normal School,
Mount Pleasant, Michigan.

## A TRIBUTE TO AMERICA

At the last graduation exercises of the English High School of Providence, Rhode Island, Miss Sadie Wunsch, a girl of eighteen, read an essay on "What I Owe to My Country," which deserves a Nation-wide reading. We quote the following extracts from the Providence "Tribune."—THE EDITORS.

There is one race which owes more to America than any other. That is the Jewish people, who have been for centuries tortured and driven wherever they have tried to establish themselves. To them America is Paradise. Here they breathe the pure air of freedom, and are allowed that which is dearest to the human being, Liberty.

My earliest experience of recollection is of a small hut with thatched roof in a village across the Atlantic. This hut was scantily furnished and contained a living room, kitchen, and two bedrooms. Surrounding the house was a small plot of land from which we earned our livelihood. Groups of men gathered about our house and talked of the "Golden Land" where one could make money easily and their children have great educational opportunities.

Many times I would picture that land and hope that I might live there. I could not hope even to enter school in my native land. Girls did not need an education; if they could do farm work and housework that was sufficient.

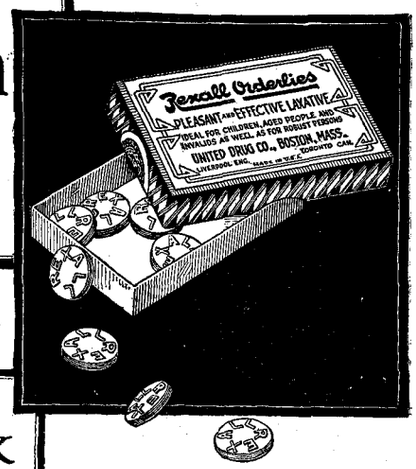
When I was seven years old we sailed for America. We set out with small means but high spirits. How distinctly do I remember that last night aboard the ship. Almost all the passengers were assembled on the deck, with happy thoughts of arriving at our destination. People of all nationalities were there, all with earnest gaze towards the land that promised food and shelter.

I entered a primary school, and my first teacher was very kind to me because I could not speak an English word. The years sped by and I received my grammar school diploma. English High School was my choice, and in perfect truth it has been a second home to me. The four years that I have spent within these walls have given me an education and have helped to make me an American.

This and more has America done for millions of emigrants. She receives them all with open arms and offers them employment, education, citizenship, everything. What does she ask in return? Nothing but loyalty and devotion. What a small payment for so great a debt!

You cannot know the gratitude that I feel. I love every star on that field of blue. I love every stripe of blood red and snow white, for America has given me an education, a home, a country and a future.

They work naturally and form no habit


Rexall Orderlies
PLEASANT and EFFECTIVE LAXATIVE
IDEAL FOR CHILDREN, AGED PEOPLE AND INVALIDS AS WELL AS FOR ROBUST PERSONS
UNITED DRUG CO., BOSTON, MASS.
LIVERPOOL, ENG. TORONTO, CAN.

They work naturally and form no habit

They work naturally and form no habit

At the 8000 Rexall Stores only
8 for 10¢
14 for 25¢
60 for 50¢

STAMMER

If you stammer attend no stammering school till you get my big new FREE book and special rate. Largest and most successful school in the world curing all forms of defective speech by advanced natural method. Write today. North-Western School for Stammerers, Inc., 2368 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

IMPERIAL SANITARY FLOOR

Put On Like Plaster—Wears Like Iron

It is a composition material, easily applied in plastic form over old or new wood, iron, concrete or other solid foundation—Laid 3-8 to 1-2 in. thick—Does not crack, peel or come loose from foundation.

It presents a continuous, fine-grained, smooth, non-slippery surface, practically a seamless tile—No crack, crevice or joint for the accumulation of grease, dirt or moisture—Is noiseless and does not fatigue.

The Best Floor

for Kitchen, Pantry, Bath Room, Laundry, Porch, Garage, Restaurant, Theater, Hotel, Factory, Office Building, Railroad Station, Hospital—all places where a beautiful, substantial and foot-easy floor is desired.

Your choice of several practical colors. Full information and sample FREE on request.

IMPERIAL FLOOR COMPANY
1120 Cutler Building, Rochester, New York
*On the Market 10 years*

CUNARD ANCHOR

Regular Services

NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
NEW YORK—PLYMOUTH
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
N. Y.—PLYMOUTH—HAVRE—SOUTHAMPTON
N.Y.—PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—LIVERPOOL
NEW YORK—PLYMOUTH—HAVRE—LONDON
NEW YORK—L'DERRY—GLASGOW
NEW YORK—
MEDITERRANEAN

*Schedules on application*

21-24 State Street
New York

or Branches & Agencies

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

3 IN ONE

**Just a Drop or Two**

The smallest quantity of 3-in-One works wonders in a squeaking hinge, a lock or bolt that sticks, a clock that runs only when shaken.

3-in-One is a perfect lubricant for talking machines, sewing machines, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, tools, bicycles, auto springs, commutators and magnetos, typewriters, duplicating machines, dating stamps, office chairs—every light mechanism in home, office, factory.

**3-in-One**

*The High Quality Oil*

contains no acid, grit or grease. Will not gum, dry out or become rancid. A pure oil compound of unlimited usefulness; wonderfully effective; economical. You'll like it.

Sold at all good stores in 1 oz., 3 oz. and 8 oz. bottles and 3 oz. Handy Oil Cans.

**THREE-IN-ONE OIL CO.**
**165 AEH Broadway, New York**

B13

**FREE**
Generous sample and Dictionary of Uses. To save postage, request these on a postal.

**INCORPORATE IN ARIZONA** Least cost. Greatest advantages. Cost not affected by amount of capital. Transact business and keep books anywhere. Stock made full-paid and non-assessable by using our forms. Laws, blanks and directions free. Stockholders are exempt from corporate liability. **Stoddard Incorporating Co., Box 8-N, Phoenix, Arizona**

**STUDY HUMAN NATURE** **Make People Like You** get along better, make more money, develop a winning personality, learn to know people as they are. Send 5 cents (stamps) for "Personal Power," a little book that points the way. Address **Progress League, 3131 Union Sq., New York**

**Health Culture**
JOURNAL OF PRACTICAL HYGIENE

*Partial Contents of March*

**Neuritis**
Its Cause and Radical Removal
Dr. Geo. H. Patchen, M.D., D.C.

**Influenza or Grippe**
Cause, Prevention and Cure
Walter J. N. Livingston, M.D.

**Constipation**
Childhood's Worst Habit
Lucille Buhl

**Nervous Disorders**
Reginald Oswald, M.D.

**Pneumonia**
Its Therapeutics, Past and Present
Thomas W. Organ, M.D.

**Banishing Colds**
Dr. Allan C. Clayton

20 Cents a copy $2 00 a year
Trial offer 3 months 25 cents
**HEALTH CULTURE**
530 St. James Building, New York City

***SONGS of LIBERTY***
Principles of Real Americanism in Song
Send 35c today for a postpaid trial copy
THE BIGLOW & MAIN CO., 156 Fifth Ave., New York

**Gardening for Women**
Twelve Weeks' Course (Apr. 6th–June 26th) in Floriculture, vegetable gardening, fruit growing, poultry, bees, and allied subjects. **Summer Course Aug. 2d–Aug. 28th.** Write for circular. School of Horticulture, Ambler, Pa. (18 miles from Philadelphia). Elizabeth Leighton Lee, Director.

**"AN INTRODUCTION TO UNITARIANISM"**
By Dr. Samuel M. Crothers, and other Unitarian Sermons **Sent Free** on application to Mrs. C. W. GEROULD, 186 Upland Road, Cambridge, Mass.

**Don't Wear a Truss**

**Brooks' Appliance, the** modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture, will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads.

MR. C. E. BROOKS

**Brooks' Rupture Appliance**
Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.
**Brooks Appliance Co., 471F State St., Marshall, Mich.**


# BY THE WAY

If an inanimate thing may be said to make a struggle for life, real heroism should be attributed to the steamship Liberty Glo for her recent fight for existence after striking a submerged mine near the Dutch coast. The explosion almost literally cut the vessel in two, the hull being held together only by the bulwarks and deck plates. Nevertheless she gamely battled for life for more than fourteen hours, despite the buffetings of a fierce storm.

"I was standing on the forward part of the lower bridge watching the death struggle," says Captain Stansland, of the Liberty Glo, who had remained alone on his broken ship after the crew had left in the lifeboats. "Finally, with a tremendous roar of protest, the after part of the ship divorced itself from the bow, and gradually drifted toward the waiting breakers." Both parts of the ship eventually grounded not far apart—"an unheard-of event in the history of sea tragedies," says "Shipping"—and it is reported that they will probably be brought together and rejoined. The cargo, valued at $2,000,000, is reported to be almost intact. The Liberty Glo certainly reflects credit on her American builders. She was built at the Hog Island shipyard in 1919, and received her peculiar name in honor of the war activities of the citizens of Gloucester County, New Jersey

As a description of a "hard-boiled" bandit the following note characterizing a Turkish commandant, copied from an English prisoner's diary and quoted by Captain Yeats-Brown, is perhaps unsurpassed for terseness and force: "Our new commandant has a face that looks as if it was made to strike a match on."

Mrs. Tom Thumb, who died recently, was in her prime received as an honored guest in the homes of distinguished, even royal, personages. On one of her visits to Queen Victoria she saw, as a boy, the now deposed Kaiser. "He was," she said, as reported by a friend, "a very bad-tempered, selfish little boy. He was *most* impertinent to his grandmother [the Queen]. After that nothing he could do would have surprised me."

In a professional theatrical paper one looks for lenient words about popular successes, and the following comment on a recent "Broadway success" in the "Dramatic Mirror" is therefore all the more refreshing: "In this production . . . vulgarity stamps in too frequently and the real pleasure is forgotten in the amazing display of shoddy sallies at marriage and women and Congress and prohibition and bedroom farces."

An army officer writes to the Contributors' Club of the "Atlantic Monthly:" "The German Burgomaster was miserable when I told him that during the American occupation he would be left to his own initiative. . . . The scheme didn't work; he had to have a superior. A superior was furnished. . . . I found that my Germans would do fairly well what they were told to do; that, if one made up their minds for them, they were not difficult to handle; but I never found one of them who could make up his own mind. Of such is the Kingdom of Wilhelm. You will notice that their new republic is still an empire."

A good doctor is a very desirable addition to a pioneer community, but is not

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

often secured. A contributor to the "Rural New Yorker," writing from a remote section of British Columbia, says cheerfully: "Families are coming in slowly here. Some hesitate because our nearest doctor is a bit over 100 miles away. We had a missionary doctor, but people here want a real M.D., not one of the double-barreled fellows. Meanwhile we expect to continue the art of keeping well till there are enough people here to support a real M.D. and a good one."

"When one is asked if Joseph Conrad is an Englishman," says Richard Burton in "The Bookman," "one is not surprised, in view of the marvelous command of our tongue displayed by the great Pole; but it can be pardoned to Kate Douglas Wiggin (Mrs. Riggs) if she loses her academic calm when 'Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch' is blithely attributed to her."

Admiral Browning, of the British navy, is a wit as well as a disciplinarian. A story is told of his quick repartee when he was captain of a battleship. A ready-tongued member of the crew was brought before him charged with having broken his leave outrageously. The evidence being heard, the captain asked the culprit, "Have you anything to say in your defense?" "Nothing, sir," came the reply, "except, To err is human, to forgive divine—Shakespeare." "Ninety days' detention without the option of a fine—Browning," was the apt but stern rejoinder.

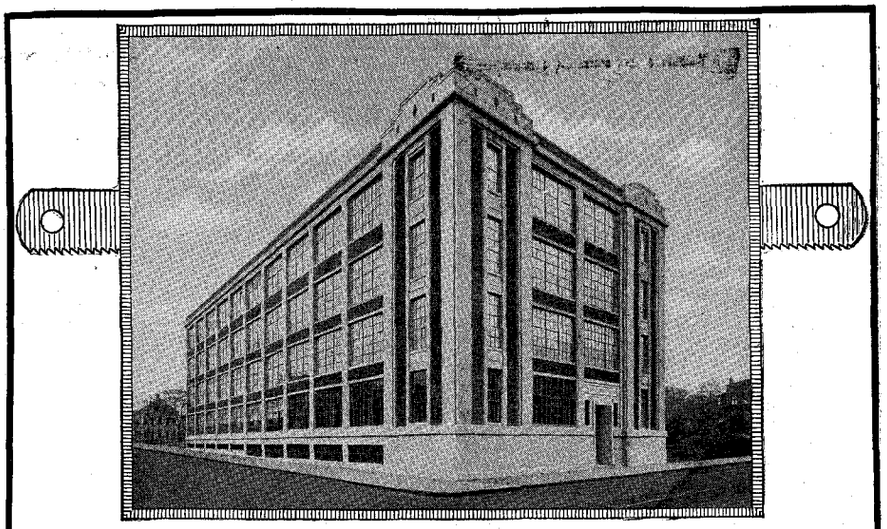
The editor of a boys' magazine says that of the large number of stories that are submitted to him for publication at least half are rejected because the author adopts a sort of story-telling tone, as "Dear little Billy was out playing with the goat one day." Writers of stories for children might profitably study the method of the child-author of that recent best-seller, "The Young Visiters," in which there is no attempt either to "write down" or to imitate the "grown-ups" in a bombastic manner.

An American Rhodes Scholar, writing in the "American Oxonian," tells of the reappearance of United States scholars in Oxford after the war. "Buck privates," he says, "hobnob with Sam Brownes; saluting is more honored in the breach than in the observance; 'rawthah' and 'I don't know at all' are bandied about almost without taking thought; the distinction between braces and suspenders, vests and waistcoats, is fast becoming understood. We understand that a certain lieutenant from the college whose coat of arms sports 'six English sparrows and a corporal's chevron' is responsible for the following yell:

"Righto-cheerio!
How's your fathaw?
Rawthah! Rawthah!
Oxford! Oxford! Oxford!"

Apropos of flowery and extravagant advertising, referred to in this column not long ago, a subscriber sends this announcement describing an automobile—its name being one of the less familiar ones:

Whizzing speed! peaceful idling—it makes a fellow's blood tingle to look at a car like this and feel that it belongs to him—unleashed it will roar nose to nose with an express train; checked it will glide along composedly behind a mule team; a spirited car, ravenous to devour the miles; a gentle, soothing car, mild as a kitten; coachwork with the symmetry of a Rembrandt; springs that lull where others crash; upholstery from a cow's back—the lightest good six made.

# The New Home of the Milford Hacksaw

HENRY G. THOMPSON & SON CO., New Haven, Conn., authorized us to design and supervise the construction of a new plant to aid production in keeping pace with increasing demand.

After thorough study of the needs, we planned an efficient machinery layout with scrap handling devices to solve a problem encountered in all metal working plants. All equipment is of latest approved type.

The illustration shows the completed structure specially designed to house the carefully arranged departments. It is of re-inforced concrete, flat slab construction and up-to-date throughout.

*On request, we will send you a booklet showing many other examples of "Building with Foresight."*

LOCKWOOD GREENE
"BUILDING WITH FORESIGHT"

**LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO**
**ENGINEERS**

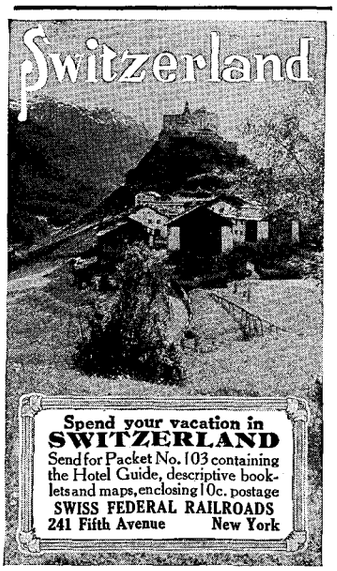
BOSTON, 60 Federal St. ATLANTA, Healey Bldg. CHICAGO, 38 S. Dearborn St.
NEW YORK, 101 Park Ave. DETROIT, 45 Washington Blvd. HARTFORD, 27 Lewis St.
CLEVELAND, 417 Bangor Bldg.
LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED, 285 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal
COMPAGNIE LOCKWOOD, GREENE, 47 Ave. de L'Opera, Paris, France

**5 GREAT NOVELTIES 20 cts.** The glorious crimson **Woolflower** recently introduced by us has succeeded everywhere and proved to be the most showy garden annual. Nothing can surpass the mass of bloom which it shows all Summer and Fall.
We now have three new colors—pink, yellow and scarlet, as well as crimson. All these colors mixed. **20 cts. per pkt.**
With each order we send 1 trial pkt. each of **Giant Kochia**, most decorative foliage annual. **Salvia Hybrids**, white, pink, striped, scarlet, plumed, etc., mixed. **Japan Iris**, new hybrids, all colors. Magnificent. **Giant Centaurea**, superb for garden or vases.
**And our Big Catalog, all for 20 cts.**
**Big Catalog, free.** All flower and vegetable seeds, bulbs, plants and new berries. We grow the finest Gladioli, Dahlias, Cannas, Irises, Peonies, Perennials, Shrubs, Vines, Ferns, Peas, Asters, Pansies, etc. All special prize strains, and many sterling novelties.
**JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Inc. Floral Park, N.Y.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

## Tours and Travel


**GO TO EUROPE AT OUR EXPENSE**
Organizers of small parties wanted. UNIVERSITY TOURS, Box O, Wilmington, Delaware.




Spend your vacation in
**SWITZERLAND**
Send for Packet No. 103 containing the Hotel Guide, descriptive booklets and maps, enclosing 10c. postage
SWISS FEDERAL RAILROADS
241 Fifth Avenue New York

**TEMPLE TOURS**
EUROPE AND THE BATTLEFIELDS
Moderate Prices — Satisfaction
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON

**Lands of the Allies**
**Spring and Summer Tours** covering Western Europe, Italy, Greece, and Spain.
**Our leaders** are able scholars and war experts.
**Our prices** are no higher relatively than before the war. We are not among the profiteers.
**This is the time to visit France** from the Channel to the Pyrenees and the Riviera. Send for revised itineraries.
BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
15 Boyd Street, Newton, Mass.

**ARE YOU GOING TO EUROPE?**
If so, you may secure valuable first-hand information, travel literature, guide-books, hotel lists, and estimates of cost of any proposed tour by sending rough outline of desired tour and a dollar bill to
**THE TRAVEL CLUB**
**16 Regent Street, London, S. W. I.**
No further fees. $1 registration covers all charges

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVEL DEPARTMENT
TOURS TO THE FAR EAST
Sailing from San Francisco
February 28, March 6, April 27, June 26
Visiting Japan, Korea, China
The Philippines
A Cherry Blossom Tour to Japan only
Sailing from Seattle March 19
*Write for details.*
American Express Travel Dept.,
65 B'way
N. Y.

**BENNETT'S TRAVEL BUREAU**
*Tickets—Tours of Distinction*
JAPAN, CHINA, WEST INDIES, EUROPE
506 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK


## Tours and Travel


**RAYMOND-WHITCOMB TOURS AND CRUISES**

**EUROPE**
Remarkable tours to France and the Battlefields, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Algeria and Tunisia. Sailings Feb. 21, March 10, 20, April 3, 17, May 15 and later. Make reservations now for Spring and Summer.

**WEST INDIES CRUISES**
Luxurious cruises by specially chartered steamships, including Cuba, Jamaica, Panama Canal, Costa Rica, Nassau-Bahama Islands. Twenty-four days. Departures from New York March 6 and 13, April 3 and 10.

**CALIFORNIA and FLORIDA**
Many delightful tours to California and to Florida, leaving every week during the winter.

**OTHER FOREIGN TOURS**
Intensely interesting tours to South America and Japan-China. Departures February to April.
*Send for Booklet Desired*
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
Boston 4.
New York Phila. Chicago San Francisco

**JAPAN**
**Are you interested in it?**
If so, write to Secretary
**JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION**
Care Traffic Dept.
IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TOKYO
for 120-page Guide Book Free
*When writing please mention "Outlook."*

**INTERCOLLEGIATE TOURS**
EUROPE
EDUCATION-TRAVEL-RECREATION
PRICES MODERATE
1021 LITTLE BUILDING-BOSTON

**Go to Europe** at my expense by organizing a small party. Babcock's European Tours, 1137 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y. *Established 1900.*

**AMERICAN TRAVEL CLUB TOURS**
EUROPE—MOTOR TOUR THRU THE BATTLEFIELDS OF FRANCE—ALSACE-LORRAINE—BELGIUM; Riviera, Monaco, Italy. Switzerland optional. Small select party sails April 10. Box C. 426, Wilmington, Del.


## Hotels and Resorts


**CONNECTICUT**

**Wayside Inn** NEW MILFORD Litchfield Co., Conn.
The foothills of the Berkshires. A restful place for tired people. Good food and a comfortable home. 2 hours from New York. $14 a week and up. Booklet A.
MRS. J. E. CASTLE, Proprietor.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

**The Hamilton** 14th & K Sts., N. W.
**WASHINGTON, D. C.**
A Select Family and Transient Hotel
Ideal Location. Modern appointments and Home-like. Good table. American plan $3.50 up daily; special rates by week. Booklet. IRVING O. BALL, Proprietor.

**MASSACHUSETTS**

**If You Are Tired or Need a Change**
you cannot find a more comfortable place in New England than
**THE WELDON HOTEL**
GREENFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
It affords all the comforts of home without extravagance. Good skating and coasting now.

**NEW YORK CITY**

**HOTEL JUDSON** 53 Washington Square
adjoining Judson Memorial Church. Rooms with and without bath. Rates $3.50 per day, including meals. Special rates for two weeks or more. Location very central. Convenient to all elevated and street car lines.


## Health Resorts


**Dr. Reeves' Sanitarium**
A Private Home for chronic, nervous, and mental patients. Also elderly people requiring care. Harriet E. Reeves, M.D., Melrose, Mass.

**THE BETHESDA** White Plains, N. Y.
A sanitarium for the invalid, the convalescent, and the aged. Address for terms
ALICE GATES BUGBEE, M.D. Tel. 241.

**LINDEN** Doylestown, Pa.
The Ideal Place for Sick People to Get Well
An institution devoted to the personal study and specialized treatment of the invalid. Massage, Electricity, Hydrotherapy. Apply for circular to
ROBERT LIPPINCOTT WALTER, M.D.
(late of The Walter Sanitarium)

**Dr. Vail's Sanatorium** An exclusive resort in the beautiful Connecticut Valley. Massage, electricity, and baths. Golf and tennis. 3 resident physicians. Under successful management for 30 years. E. S. VAIL, M.D., Thompsonville, Ct.


## Real Estate


**FLORIDA**

**FOR SALE—FLORIDA**
Point of land comprising 65 acres, with 1,400-ft. frontage on St. Lucie River, which is more than a mile wide at this point. One-half mile from Dixie Highway, with fine view of picturesque town of Stuart, 1½ miles away. Unsurpassed fishing. An hour's sail from the Atlantic coast. Suited to citrus or truck farming. Ideal for fine residence or platting.
998 Lake Shore Road, Detroit, Mich.

**MARYLAND**

**For Sale—House and Grounds** in charming village, 3 hours N. Y. Eight rooms, bath, heat, water, electricity, garage, garden, fruit. Mrs. J. S. CLARK, 209 Shepherd St., Chevy Chase, Md.

**MASSACHUSETTS**

**Cape Cod, Mass.—For Sale**
Longnook Beach, Old Truro, Mass., 10 miles south Provincetown, ocean side, near Highland Light. 270 acres, 100 acres oak woods, three-fifths mile sand beach, cliffs 120 ft. high. Eight small furnished cottages, 5 and 6 rooms and bath. Artesian well water, storage tanks, windmill, and gasoline pumps. Opportunity for beautiful seashore estates, golf course, etc. Photos. $25,000. LUTHER C. GREENLEAF, Trustee, 101 Tremont St., Boston, 9.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

**LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.**
Charming Summer Homes and Cottages, furnished, for rent and for sale. Write for booklets. SARGENT & Co., New London, N. H.
*Headquarters Lake Sunapee Real Estate*

**NEW YORK**

**Suburban Homes.** On the south shore of Long Island and **The Great South Bay** offer advantages unexcelled. Both **for Sale and to Rent Furnished.** Write TERRY & BREWSTER, Bay Shore, L. I.

**Money-making farms.** 17 States, $10 to $100 acre. Stock, tools, crops often included to settle quickly. Write for big illustrated catalogue. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, 2026 B. M., Sun Bldg., New York.

**PENNSYLVANIA**

FOR SALE
**Well Established School**
**for deficient children.** 1,197, Outlook.

**AGENTS WANTED**

AGENTS. Mason sold 18 sprayers and autowashers one Saturday. Profits $2.50 each. Square deal. Particulars free. Rusler Company, Johnstown, Ohio.

**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**

INVENTIONS wanted. Cash or royalty for ideas. Adam Fisher Mfg. Co., 217, St. Louis, Mo.

**MANUSCRIPTS**

STORIES, poems, plays, etc., are wanted for publication. Submit MSS. or write Literary Bureau, 325, Hannibal, Mo.

**HELP WANTED**

**Professional Situations**

DISTRICT nurse for village on Hudson. Must be registered nurse, able to take charge. Episcopalian. Address, stating salary and experience, 7,784, Outlook.

WANTED—Graduate nurse for service in connection with medical work and small hospital in mountains of western North Carolina. Address George H. Packard, M.D., White Rock, N. C.

**Business Situations**

RAILWAY traffic inspector, $110 a month to start and expenses. Travel if desired. Unlimited advancement. No age limit. Three months' home study. Situation arranged. Prepare for permanent position. Write for booklet CM27 Standard Business Training Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

WRITE photoplays: $25–$300 paid anyone for suitable ideas. Experience unnecessary; complete outline free. Producers League, 438, St. Louis.


## HELP WANTED

**Business Situations**

EARN $25 weekly, spare time, writing for newspapers, magazines. Experience unnecessary; details free. Press Syndicate, 614, St. Louis, Mo.

**Companions and Domestic Helpers**

DIETITIANS, cafeteria managers, superintendents, governesses, matrons, housekeepers. Miss Richards, Box 5, East Side Station, Providence, R. I. Fridays, 11 to 1, 16 Jackson Hall, Trinity Court, Boston.

WANTED—Middle-aged woman of refinement and Christian character as working housekeeper for family of three. No heavy work expected. $40. References exchanged. Pittsburgh, Pa. 7,760, Outlook.

WANTED, in girls' school near New York for coming school year, experienced housekeeper between ages of thirty and forty-five. Must buy supplies, manage help, cater, and keep accounts. Write, stating age, qualifications, experience, and giving references. 7,770, Outlook.

WANTED—Nursery governess or mother's helper in physician's family. References exchanged. Address P. O. Box 18, St. Davids, Penna.

HOPKINS' Educational Bureau, 507 Fifth Ave. Executive superintendent club, $125 month; institutional housekeeper, $100. Governesses, nurses, companions, secretaries.

HOUSEWORK and mother's helper. Family of four. 434 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

REFINED, capable helper to care for first floor and cooking in return for good suburban home, pleasant room, electricity, bath. Free daily after three. 7,792, Outlook.

WANTED—Mother's helper who understands cooking. Family of three. Mrs. Bush, 141 Gordonhurst Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J.

CHILDREN'S companion; refined young woman wanted in pleasant home. Mrs. W. O. Badger, Jr., 99 Argyle Road, Brooklyn.

COMPETENT, healthy woman, between 40 and 50, wanted to take place of housewife. Home in country near New York. Three adults, two school-children. Modern house, all improvements. Pleasant home life. State salary and references. Address or call on R. Ely, 17 West 44th St., New York City.

PLACEMENT BUREAU for employer and employee. Managing housekeepers, matrons, governesses, companions, secretaries, mothers' helpers. 51 Trowbridge St., Cambridge, Mass.

MOTHER'S HELPER WANTED. Christian family, small city 1½ hours from New York, wants refined woman to act as nurse or mother's helper. Real home for the right person. 7,789, Outlook.

**Teachers and Governesses**

WANTED—Competent teachers for public and private schools. Calls coming every day. Send for circulars. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—College graduate to tutor in, and take charge of, small boys' Winter Camp in Maine. Competent, versatile man will have opportunity to develop fine position. S. R. Hooper, Kineo, Me.

WANTED—Fourth grade white teacher urgently needed private missionary day school, colored girls. Traveling paid. Write Principal, 511 South Union St., Montgomery, Alabama.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

**Business Situations**

WANTED—Young woman to act as pastor's assistant in Italian Congregational Church. Italian or one who speaks the language desired. For further information address Mrs. Wm. Horace Day, 464 Park Place, Bridgeport, Conn.

**Companions and Domestic Helpers**

CULTURED, competent young woman will conduct and chaperon party of young girls during Easter vacation. 7,772, Outlook.

YOUNG lady of refinement and culture wishes position as traveling companion or housekeeper. Can superintend care of children. Answer A. H., 2 Bible House, N. Y. City.

MIDDLE-aged woman, experienced housekeeper and matron, desires position requiring energetic and reliable service. References given and requested. 7,775, Outlook.

REFINED, educated New York young woman to assist in select Christian boarding-house or hotel. Suburb preferred. Accounts. 7,778, Outlook.

NURSERY governess. Educated Protestant woman wishes position. References. Rhode Island. 7,780, Outlook.

TEACHER, with best references, brought up in France and Switzerland, would like to accompany girl or lady to Europe and back or spend summer in Europe with person who wishes French companion. 7,781, Outlook.

**Teachers and Governesses**

EXPERIENCED high school and college teacher wishes non-resident position in mathematics, sociology, education, in or near New York City. 7,783, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED teacher desires private case work. Nervous or backward child. References. 7,785, Outlook.

AN experienced teacher of proved ability and high repute wishes position in or near New York. Strong executive and financier. English, literature, history. 7,786, Outlook.

## MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Young women to take nine months' course in nursing. Frances Parker Memorial Home, New Brunswick, N. J.

MISS Guthman, New York shopper, will send anything on approval. Services free. References required. 309 West 99th St.

WANTED—Young women to enter Training School for Nurses. One year high school requirement; affiliating one year with Harlem Hospital, New York. Apply to Superintendent of Training School for Nurses, Friends Hospital, Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.

READER.—One dollar an hour. French or English. Reference. 7,776, Outlook.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# We asked 1,000 Business Men

## *to answer seven questions*

IN July, 1919, the Alexander Hamilton Institute addressed seven very personal and intimate questions to 1,000 of the 110,000 men on its enrolment list.

* * *

These were the seven questions:

1. What was your position when you enrolled with the Institute?
2. What was your salary?
3. What is your present position?
4. Your present salary?
5. Do you feel that the Alexander Hamilton Institute Course and Service was of real help in the progress you have made?
6. Can you give a specific instance of how it helped you to make progress?
7. If you were asked by another man whether he ought to enrol in the Course, what would you answer?
   And why?

It was expected that about 100 men, representing ten per cent of the list addressed, would reply. Instead, replies were received from 309 men.

No more striking evidence has ever been gathered in support of the fact that business progress is the direct and inevitable consequence of an all-round business training.

### From $4,160 *to* $18,000

**Here are two sets of answers to the seven questions presented above. They are typical of the whole three hundred and forty-seven.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Western Manager. | 1. Purchasing Agent. |
| 2. $4,160 a year. | 2. $2,000 a year. |
| 3. Sales Manager. | 3. Purch'g Agent. |
| 4. $18,000 plus—probably $20,000 total this year. | 4. $8,600 a year. |
| 5. Yes. | 5. Yes. |
| 6. Have applied principles or examples given in Course to our own business with marked success. | 6. Better fundamentals of business principles gained from study of the Course and texts. |
| 7. Yes. Because I feel the money and time invested in Course was the best I ever made. | 7. By all means, because the Course is worth more in financial benefits and other ways than the cost in effort and funds to procure it. |

The Salaries of 261 men enrolled in the ALEXANDER HAMILTON INSTITUTE

| Incomes | At time of Enrolment | At completion of Enrolment |
|---|---|---|
| $1,000- 2,000 | 137 | 32 |
| 2,000- 3,000 | 68 | 63 |
| 3,000- 4,000 | 21 | 57 |
| 4,000- 5,000 | 17 | 29 |
| 5,000- 6,000 | 4 | 18 |
| 6,000-10,000 | 7 | 35 |
| 10,000-over | 7 | 27 |
| | 261 | 261 |

The tabulation in the center of the page gives some rough conception of what the investigation showed on the financial side alone.

It deals with just 261 of the 309 answers received because 48 of them did not reply to the question regarding salary; this was due to the fact that many of them receive no set salary while others are retired from active business.

### Not income alone, but satisfaction

THE sum of $565,925 added to the income of 261 business men; it is a very impressive total.

Yet the Alexander Hamilton Institute does not rest its claims upon the ability of its training to increase men's incomes.

Its purpose is larger and finer as the 110,000 men who have enrolled in its Modern Business Course and Service will testify. Its product is happiness — the satisfaction that comes to a man who knows that he is making the most of his life: that he is doing big things rather than small, and is not wasting the best years of his manhood in petty routine detail.

Income is merely the by-product of such a mental condition. The man who is master of his life and work earns more because he has more service to give.

### At least get these further facts

IF you want the next few years to yield rapid progress, instead of merely moderate progress, if you seek a larger place and income, spend a few minutes in finding out exactly what this training has done for these other men. The first step is very easy.

A 116-page book has been published, called: "Forging Ahead in Business." It tells in detail just what the Modern Business Course and Service is; and just what it has done for men in positions similar to yours. It is offered freely to every thoughtful man. There is a copy for you. Fill in the coupon and receive your copy now.

**Alexander Hamilton Institute**
288 Astor Place, New York City

Send me "Forging Ahead in Business" without obligation.

Name.....
*Print here*

Business Address.....

.....

Business Position.....

[*Advertisement*]

THE OUTLOOK. February 18, 1920. Volume 124, Number 7. Published weekly by The Outlook Company at 381 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Subscription price $4.00 a year. Entered as second-class matter, July 21, 1893, at the Post Office at New York, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED